THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. VOLUME XVII.—NUMBER 335

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY

—BY—

JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily (in advance) per annum : : : : $12 00
" " per week : : : : 25
To carriers and news-dealers, per copy : : 5
Weekly per annum (in advance) : : : 5 00

☞ Nonsubscription entered on our mail books for a less time than one month.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one insertion : : : : : : $1 00
" " each additional insertion : : 50
" two weeks : : : : : : 6 00
" one month : : : : : : 8 00

☞ All advertisements considered as one square.

☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 20 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

☞ Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly but once only, or at irregular intervals in either of the papers, will be charged $1 per square for each and every insertion.

☞ All advertisements not marked for a special time will be discontinued at the end of one week.

☞ All advertisements for the APPEAL must be handed in at the Clerk's desk.

☞ *Financial advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ No advertisement will appear in the Weekly paper unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

TERMS OF WEEKLY.

As an inducement to get up clubs, we have adopted the following scale of prices, which are so low as our current office expenses will admit of:

One Copy, one year : : : : : $5 00
To clubs of ten or more, each : : : 4 50
" " twenty or more, each : : : 4 00

Invariably in advance.

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

HEBREW AND MASONIC CALENDAR.

A.·. M.·. 5627.

1 Tizri, 10th September	1866
1 Kieswan, 10th October	"
1 Thebi, 9th November	"
1 Tebeth, 9th December	"
1 Shebat, 7th January	1867.
1 Adar, 6th February	"
1 Veadar, 8th March	"
1 Nisan, 6th April	"
1 Iar, 6th May	"
1 Sivan, 4th June	"
1 Thamuz, 4th July	"
1 Ab, 2d August	"
1 Elul, 1st September	"

Ash Wednesday, 6th March	1867.
Maunday Thursday, 18th April	"
Good Friday, 19th April	"
Easter Sunday, 21st April	"
Ascension, 30th May	"
Pentecost, 9th June	"

Saint Andrew's Day, 30th November in each year. jal2 mh14 tf

MASONIC DIRECTORY.

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 168. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Main. F. Forster, 294 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 118. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 289. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

HAMILTON, No. 286. Meets 3d Friday of each month, in Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KNIGHTS OF MALTA, No. 1 (D.) Meets 4th Friday of each month—294 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; B. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No. 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

UTENNE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A.·. AND A.·. SCOTTISH RITE.

294 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 33d, G. M.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.

MITHRAS Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G. M.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.

ZERUBBABEL Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d, Tarsh.; ——, Sec.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; H. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th. No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d., Comm.·.; William Y. Clyde 32d, Rec'r.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d., Comm.·. in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg'r.

HOTELS.

WORSHAM HOUSE.

OWING TO THE DECLINE IN PROVISIONS from war prices, raising my own vegetables, the general economical arrangement of the house, and close personal attention to business, I am enabled to accommodate

Transient Guests at $3 per day, and

Day Boarders at $35 per month.

Feeling desirous that my friends and the traveling public should have the advantage of any deduction that can be made in their favor, I will simply say that my Table and general hotel accommodations SHALL ALWAYS BE FIRST CLASS, and attention to Guests equal to any hotel in the Southwest.

C. B. GALLOWAY,
jy22 1m Proprietor.

LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Near Chattanooga, Tenn.

THERE is no more pleasant spot for a Summer residence than the summit of Lookout Mountain. The scenery is most beautiful and affords great delight to the lovers of nature.

Looking to the North and East, from the MOUNTAIN HOUSE, a varied landscape is seen. To the left flows the placid Tennessee, winding its way in and out among the hills, till far away in the distance its waters seem to blend with the clouds. Wooded hills and rich valleys, with waving fields of corn and grain, greet the eye as the eye can reach the horizon, where the faint outlines of the Great Smoky Mountains are seen traced upon the sky.

It has all the telegraph and mail facilities, being but an hours ride from Chattanooga, and is a First-Class Hotel.

Here in the peaceful days before the war, the beauty and intelligence of the South came every Summer to breathe the pure mountain air, and it will soon again be the favorite Summer resort of all who, tired of the dust and heat of crowded cities, desire relax tion of mind and invigoration of body, amid the finest scenery in the country.

au7 COOPER & JAMES, Proprietors.

IUKA SPRINGS HOTEL

IS now open for the accommodation of visitors. A new house with forty rooms has been added to the large Hotel, with all modern improvements.

Billiard Tables, Tenpin Alleys, Bath Rooms, Swings, Etc.,

Good health, the best Water in the world, sanperb music, magnificent ball-rooms, and hunting and fishing, and every inducement for pleasure, health and comfort.

115 Miles East of Memphis, on Memphis and Charleston Railroad,

With two daily trains telegraph, etc. Rooms can be engaged of T. J. CRAFT & CO., No. 396 Main street, or PATTERSON, WRIGHT & CO., au7 Proprietors.

FRANKLIN

JOB PRINTING HOUSE.

15 West Court Street,

Memphis, Tenn.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Is made up of the latest and most beautiful styles of Newly-Cut Types, Borders, Scrips, Ornaments and Designs, representing all branches of trade.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has in successful operation FIVE LIGHTNING JOB PRESSES—all of the most celebrated patterns now known.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Has always on hand a large and elegant assortment of Printers' Stationery—adapted to Business Cards, Billheads, Circulars, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Bills of Lading, Drafts, Checks, Notes, Drafts, and every description of FINE PRINTING.

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will turn out none but the BEST WORK, and at as low prices as any house in the city—satisfaction being guaranteed in every instance.

The Franklin Job Printing House,

In all its departments, is under the personal supervision of the Proprietor, who has been practically engaged in the printing business in this city for the past fifteen years. In a word, the business of

The Franklin Job Printing House

Will be conducted on such fair, liberal, honorable principles as cannot fail to recommend itself to the confidence and patronage of the Merchants and Business Men of Memphis,—from whom orders for all kinds of Mercantile Printing are solicited.

Respectfully,

S. C. TOOF,
feb12 Proprietor.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of E. M. Appleby are hereby notified that I have suggested the insolvency of said estate to the Clerk of the County Court of Tipton county, Tennessee, and the creditors of said estate are notified to file their claims, duly authenticated, within six months from the date hereof, or this notice will be filed in bar of the same.

J. B. DANNIELL, Administrator.
April 1st, 1867. ap9 tf

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Joe. E. Lynch,

OFFICE—331 Main street, between Union and Gayoso streets, Memphis, Tenn.

OFFICE HOURS—9 to 12 a.m., and 2 to 4 p.m. jy12

J. D. STILLMAN, M. D.,

Physician for Females.

THE THROAT, LUNGS AND HEART. Office—36 Union street, Memphis, Tenn. ☞ Medicine and treatment sent by express. jy14

DR. C. SPEIGEL may be found at No. 34 Union street, between Main and Second, where he is prepared to treat all manner of diseases upon the most scientific and approved methods. He has connected a surgical department with his office, and is prepared to treat all surgical diseases. Residence, No. 250 Union street. Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 10 a.m., and from 3 o'clock to 5 p.m.

Patients at a distance promptly attended to. Treatment and medicines sent by express. jy14

L. C. GLOVER, M. D.

ECLECTIC SYSTEM.

Of twenty-one years experience in general practice. Bills made moderate.

Office at Virginia House,

Adams street, Memphis, Tenn.

DR. WM. EVERETT

CAN be found at Rooms No. 5 and 6, Southern House, corner of Main and Real streets, where he is prepared to treat and advise with all ladies having diseases peculiar to their sex. Age and long experience convinces him that all can be relieved, no matter how severe the case, or of how long standing; and above all that the ladies living at a distance which have been

PRONOUNCED INCURABLE.

☞ Diseases of children will also receive especial attention.

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,

DENTIST,

No. 225 Main Street,

Near the Worsham House.

ap6 dawly

Harris & Blair,

DENTISTS,

No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,

ADAMS' BLOCK.

J. C. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

EDGINGTON & HAILSEY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 233 Second St., Jefferson Block.

☞ Special attention given to proceedings in Bankruptcy and in Admiralty. jy14

WM. G. SWAN. G. P. FOUTE.

SWAN & FOUTE,

Attorneys,

MEMPHIS.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO MATTERS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Office—DeSoto Block,

Madison Street, between Main and Second.

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

C. S. CAMERON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

—AND—

United States Commissioner,

Office over Commercial Bank,

Entrance No. 19 Madison St., MEMPHIS TENN.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,

Attorneys at Law

HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my8

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

—AND—

Solicitor in Chancery,

Little Rock, - - Arkansas.

Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. apl6 tf

BARBOUR LEWIS. WILLIAM CRAIG.

LEWIS & CRAIG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Sill Man Block, No. 289 Second street, North of Madison, Memphis, Tennessee.

Mr. C. Williamson will be found at the above mh12 6m

S. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec15 1y*

JOHN S. KERR. J. W. WESTCOTT. GEO. E. STAHL.

Kerr, Westcott & Stahl,

Attorneys at Law,

No. 270 Second Street,

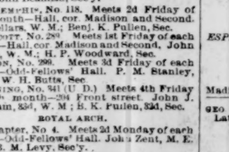
OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE.

J. W. Westcott,

United States Commissioner and Commissioner for all the States.

SELF-FASTENING

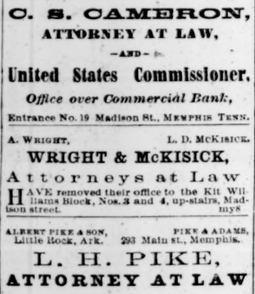
WROUGHT IRON BUCKLE TIE



FOR COTTON BALES.

CHAS. G. JOHNSEN, Sole Prop'tr,

No. 19 Union street, New Orleans.



Insert the hoop in the slot, and draw it tight around the bale.

When the lever of the press is raised the tie will fasten itself by the outward pressure of the bale.

All other Ties fastening by this method are infringements, and will be prosecuted at law as such.

We are sole agents and are prepared to fill orders for the above

Self-Fastening Wrought Iron Buckle Tie,

on the most favorable terms. We are having them manufactured of the most superior iron and thoroughly tested.

D. H. DAVIS & CO.,
Commission Merchants.
Louisville, June 22, 1867. au1

Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Summer Complaint, Cholera Morbus, Flux, Children's Teething, and the Great Preventive of Asiatic Cholera.

MAGUIRE'S BENNE PLANT.

THIS Extraordinary Medicine, the fame of which is spread broadcast throughout the country, is undoubtedly superior to any remedy ever offered to the public for the complaints for which it is intended. We have in our possession testimonials furnished voluntarily by Col. Long, the chief Geographical Engineer at Washington, Gen. Nye, Henry Warren, Esq., Reporter, Judges of the Courts, Father P. J. De Smet, the celebrated Indian Missionary, also Officers of the Navy, Surgeons, Boat Stewards, Commanders of nearly every steamer plying on the Mississippi and tributary rivers, Western Sanitary and Christian Commissions, Army Chaplains, and others too numerous to mention. Likewise highest encomiums of the Press, most of which are published in our almanac, (which we shall send to any one requesting it) praising its valuable medicinal qualities in the highest terms. No other medicine has such recommendations.

P. & C. MAGUIRE,
Sole Proprietors, St. Louis.

Sold by Druggists and Medicine Dealers everywhere jy28 d&w tf

To Contractors.

THE undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the County Court of Tipton county, Arkansas, will receive sealed proposals until the 31st day of August, 1867, for the erection of a

Fire Proof Clerk's Office,

In the town of Marion. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office in Marion. The right to reject all bids is reserved.

J. F. EARL,
WM. VAN ENGE, Jr.,
B. C. BROWN,
Commissioners.

au24 td

THE BLACK VIRGIN.

TO MADAM VICTOR HUGO.

[TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH OF ALPHONSE KEER, BY MISS L——— P———]

When you go to Chartres, or rather when you pass through that city, after having traversed the vast and monotonous plains of La Beauce, it happens, in order to divert your mind, that you have to wait three hours for the coach which succeeds the one that brought you from Paris. If, in the midst of the bad humor which this announcement, made coldly to you by the conductor of the stage line necessarily puts you in, you should chance to perceive above the trees of the walk the two steeples of the church, I congratulate you.

I will not give you a description of the edifice. If, notwithstanding the fine architecture of the cathedral of Chartres, notwithstanding the extent of its nave, there are more beautiful churches, I have seen none so full of contemplation and mysticism. The building, almost open-worked like a lace, is remarkable for the number, the beauty and the splendor of itsglass windows, for the sculptures which surround the nave, for its mosaic pavements, whose sinuosities, often followed by the piety of the faithful, allows them to make, without leaving the church, a pilgrimage of several leagues, to which are attached precious indulgences. But, what I have to speak of to you to-day is a corner of the church where consecrated tapers are perpetually burnt before a black madonna, richly clothed and glittering with jewels. She is called "Our Lady of the Miracles," and each of the ornaments which adorn her is a token of the gratitude of those who have had recourse to her powerful intercession.

Several centuries ago there was a widow at Chartres, still young and very beautiful, who, repulsing all offers of a second engagement, had consecrated the remainder of her best years to a son to whom she had transferred all the affection she had felt for her husband. Nature and her cares had made this son an object of envy to all mothers, and of pride to his own; in fact, he was handsome and well made, with a physiognomy noble and mild at the same time, and everything in him gave promise of a most admirable disposition.

Among other favors, he had been gifted with the purest and most angelic voice that has ever been heard; and as his mother only made him sing sacred music, those words breathed only the purest and most holy filial love, and were not beyond the reach of his young intelligence, he gave to his singing a true and natural expression which sometimes drew tears from the few friends whom the young widow had retained.

One month of August came round, and the bishop of Chartres himself came and begged the widow to permit her son to sing, on the day of the greatest feast of the Virgin. His age, the candor and beauty of his face, the gentleness and holiness of his disposition, the suave purity of his voice, made him bear so much resemblance to the angels, that his homage could not fail of being agreeable to the Mother of Christ, and of touching both the children and the mothers who should be present at this beautiful ceremony.

The day of the Assumption, the mother who, in placing her husband in the tomb, had buried with him all desire of pleasing, and had never taken off her mourning garments, recovered her coquetry as a young woman to adorn her son.

In effect, after the procession, to the nobly religious sounds with which the organ filled the aisle, had stopped before the altar of Mary, the choristers ceased for a moment to strew flowers, and from the midst of a crowd of young boys of his age, little John advanced, clothed in white tunic, his long fair hair flowing on his shoulders, and confined on his forehead by a blue band. He kissed the pavement of the altar with respect, then lifted toward the Virgin his beautiful eyes, shining with emotion. Then, throughout the church you could hear not one breathe; every one felt supernatural, and John, in a pure, expressive voice, such as we imagine that of the angels to be, sang:

"Regina cœli, lætare, alleluia,
Quia quem meruisti portare, alleluia,
Resurrexit sicut dixit, alleluia." etc.

His mother wept with joy. When the hymn *Gaudere et lætare, o virgo Maria!* came to an end, the choristers threw over him the rose leaves which remained in their baskets, and he found himself covered with a perfumed cloud. But when the cloud was dissipated there was no longer anything under the flowers, and John had disappeared. Notwithstanding the efforts that were made, it was impossible to find him again. His mother and her friends went all over the town, the magistrates had him sought for everywhere, but in vain. In the meantime the poor widow then refused to see any one; she passed the days in praying on the flag-stone where she had seen her son for the last time, and the nights in weeping and dreaming, when fatigue weighed down her eyes and forced her to sleep, that she saw her little John in heaven, singing on rosy clouds in the midst of the concerts of the angels.

But misfortunes fall upon the unhappy with the same constancy as streams descend to the rivers. Her husband's family, which had never consented to his marriage, instituted a claim against her in the courts of law for all the property of her husband, which she had only retained in the capacity of tutress to her son, and after a long suit she was completely ruined. The poor woman paid but little attention to this. Her husband and her son had carried off her heart and soul, and had left nothing within her to be touched on earth. She lived miserably by the sale of a few jewels that they could not take from her, and did not for a single day miss coming to pray in the church before the altar of the Virgin. It came to pass that all her jewels were sold, and that she had nothing in the world left to live upon. She had recourse to her husband's relations, but not one of them deigned even to listen to her.

She had nothing left but the portrait of her husband and of her little John; but she would have died a hundred deaths before consenting to sell them She had not eaten for two days. She dragged herself with difficulty to the church, knelt on the marble, and began to pray the Virgin to let her die there and to reunite her to her son.

In spite of herself, she was disturbed by a great commotion which was going on in the church; everything was being covered with green branches and flowers, and the altar of the Virgin especially was being decorated. It was the day of the Assumption, the anniversary of the day when she had lost her son. She gave thanks to the Virgin, thinking that she was going to die that day, then placed herself in a corner and covered her head with her widow's veil.

Some few persons recognized her, and did not venture to disturb her in her pious abstraction. Only they conversed in low tones about her misfortunes, and, according to public rumor, they accused her husband's relations of having put the child out of the way so as to seize upon his fortune.

The ceremony commenced.

The mother did not weep; only, with unutterable joy, she felt herself grow weaker, according as the ceremony proceeded.

The procession took place as customary, then stopped before the chapel of the Virgin. Then the organ filled the church with celestial harmony, the incense and flowers covered the flag-stones of the church.

There was a moment of silence, during which nothing was heard but the sobs of the poor widow.

All eyes turned towards her, and they saw her dying, pale and in rags—she whom they had seen so happy and so beautiful a year before. Suddenly, in the midst of the silence, rose, pure and sweet like the voice of the angels, a voice which sang:

Regina cœli, lætare, alleluia,
Quia quem meruisti portare, alleluia,
Resurrexit sicut dixit, alleluia.

The mother fell backwards, and the whole congregation fell on their knees, weeping, for the angel who was singing was little John, on the same stone, clothed in his white tunic, his long fair hair still flowing on his shoulders, and confined on his forehead by a blue band.

The mother crawled on her knees to him, and grasping him with force, seemed to fear that some one would come and drag him from her. The choristers covered the mother and child with showers of roses; and, from the midst of the assembly the bishop, applying to the widow the words of the hymn to the Virgin, pronounced in a noble and imposing voice:

Ante ——— Rejoice,
For he whom thou hast borne
Has risen again.

The organ then recommenced its melodies, and never did a more numerous assembly pray with so much unction and faith.

Little John related his abduction like a dream which had left few traces in his recollection. He remembered only that a woman, more beautiful even than his mother, although her countenance was black, had fed him with a delicious honey, and that he had mingled his voice with more harmonious concerts than those of the earth.

They dug up the stone on which the chorister had reappeared, and they found this statue of the Virgin.

—The celebrated Thwaites will case, involving $2,000,000, has been settled in London. The testatrix labored under strange delusions. The defendant claimed that she was on terms of intimacy with the Creator; that she was the third person of the Trinity; that Dr. Smith was the Father; that they both would assist in the judgment of the world, which would take place in her drawing room; that she had the power of disseminating and controlling disease; and that, being supernatural, she could never die in the ordinary course of nature. Her will was set aside.

AGRICULTURAL.

CAN THE ARTIFICIAL GRASSES BE GROWN IN THE COTTON STATES?

Editors Memphis Appeal:

A great many things are done at the south which a few years since were deemed impracticable. It was supposed that winter fruits could not be raised at the south. The reason was that the experiments were made with trees subject to a northern climate. It is now conceded that the southern apples and pears for winter use quite equal the northern. It was supposed that wine could not be made at the south, yet southern wines cannot be exceeded in this country. It was supposed that wool of the Saxon and Merino sheep would deteriorate in the climate of the south, yet at the world's fair in London, Tennessee wool took the premium over all competitors. We should never conclude a thing cannot be done because it has not been done.

It is said that the climate of the south will be an effectual barrier to the extensive growth of the artificial grasses. These grasses make up a large class. There are several hundred of them—some belong to a cold climate, and some to a warm climate; some requiring a dry soil, and others a damp soil. There is as much difference in their habits as there is in the habits and wants of fruit trees. Because the fig and pomegranate will not grow in Massachusetts, shall we conclude that no fruit trees of any kind will grow there? And because a northern artificial grass will not grow in a southern soil, shall we conclude that no artificial grass will grow there?

The southern climate has its advantages and disadvantages in grass culture. At the north the danger is that the grass will be frozen out; at the south, that it will be burned out. Proper precautions must be taken in both instances. A traveller passing through the southern states in July, and finding the grass parched under a summer's sun may, on reaching the north in the same month, find their meadows looking green and refreshing, and may conclude that grass culture succeeds in the north, but is unsuited to the south. But suppose the same traveller finds, in the following March, that the land in the north is not frozen or covered with snow; that the cattle are all housed and eating costly food; and when he reaches the south in the same month, finds the pastures green and verdant, and the cattle luxuriating in new grass, might he not with the same propriety conclude that the north was a bad grass country, and the south a good one?

The hot suns of the south are against the grass in the summer, but they are very much in its favor in the winter. Almost all the northern grasses will not live at the south, change their habits and become winter grasses. They grow during the winter. It cannot be expected that they should grow during the summer. Everything which the Almighty has made, possessing either animal or vegetable life, requires some period of repose. These grass which have so changed their habits as to grow during the winter, must not be grazed during the summer; nor must they be so closely grazed during the winter that their roots will be left in a debilitated state to encounter the hot sun of summer. They must be allowed to rest from their winter and spring labors, under a cover of their own vegetation. The ability to use the artificial grasses during the winter, is a great advantage of the southern climate. It amounts to letting the cattle feed their own hay, and is a saving of the expense both of mowing and expensive barns. The cost of one Pennsylvania stone barn would lay down a considerable southern plantation in the winter grasses. The subsoil plough in summer is the cure, which springs as soon as the grain is cut, and affords fresh young grass at a time when, in countries destitute of this invaluable product, cattle feed reluctantly on the old grass of spring.

It is said by some that "this is a fair theory, but we have tried these grasses at the south, and they do not succeed." Perhaps the experiment has been made on poor land. Neither cotton, corn nor grain would succeed if put on poor land and left without subsequent attention. The pea vine will grow on land now too much exhausted for profitable cultivation without manure. It is necessary to manure the land in order to make valuable grasses grow which were once native to it. How much more is it necessary to manure land in order to make grasses grow which are foreign to it. The artificial grasses are highly concentrated food. They contain much in a small space. They are composed of the elements which make up the flesh and bones of animals which eat them. They must previously feed before they can feed these animals. If the grass food is not in the soil, it must be put there. There is no crop on which manuring pays better than on grass lands, as it pays twice—in the profit on the animals fed, and in the improvement of the soil. Most of the unsuccessful experiments in grass culture in the south have been so because they have been made on poor land.

Good bottom land at the south will generally produce the grasses suited to it, which had never consented to his them without the aid of manure. There is very little cultivated upland in this country which will produce good grass crops without manure.

The question is asked, will it pay to manure grass lands at the south? It will pay anywhere, it will certainly pay so here. *It does pay* to manure a meadow at the north, from which hay is to be cut, carted and stacked or housed—much more will it pay at the south, where all this expense is saved by advantage of climate. The person who is considering grass culture at the south on upland, must take into the account the cost of manuring as an indispensable preliminary. On open land this cost may be abated, and sometimes more than compensated by sowing grain with grass seed—the increase of the grain crop covering the expense of the manure.

Persons attempting the cultivation of the grasses at the south have sometimes failed because they did not understand the nature of the perennial grasses. They are accustomed to the annual grasses, as the crab and crow-foot grasses. These mature rapidly, as they are short lived. It is a law of nature that those of her products which are designed to last long, mature slowly. The planter will recognise an illustration of this remark in the growth of a broom sedge field. The first season the young grass barely makes its appearance, yet it is there. It is several years before it entirely occupies the ground. The same field, if plowed, would spring up in crab grass, and in two months would be covered with a heavy carpet of grass and annual weeds.

When a field is sown with the artificial grasses at the south, the first season the ground will apparently be occupied almost exclusively by the natural grasses and weeds, which always follow the stirring of the soil. But the practical experimenter, observing this result, concludes that his experiment is a failure, and plows up his ground. He should have remembered that these grasses and weeds are annuals; that they follow the plow; that they will not appear the next year, and that they have shaded from the scorching sun the delicate needle-like spears of the young perennial grasses which are hardly visible to his eye. He should have waited until the next year, when he would probably have found a fair stand of the grass sown by him.

Again, some experimenters in grass culture, delighted at the succulent appearance of the young grass in the month of March, that the land at

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

MEMPHIS.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : AUGUST 30, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
St. CLAIR DEARING, NEWS EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, CHIEF LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 292 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
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TO THE READERS OF THE APPEAL.

The constantly enlarging circulation of the APPEAL, and the generous support given to both the Daily and Weekly issues by city and country, assure the proprietors of the general approval by the public of its course since it came into their hands.

Its Past is the pledge it offers for the Future. It will continue to endeavour, in accordance with the motto which it has adopted, to say those things only that are true and honest. It has but a single Client, the People of the South, and it will endeavor to advise its readers wisely. In that it may often fail; but its opinions shall always be honest and conscientious, at least.

Those to whom its conduct is entrusted will continue to endeavor to make the APPEAL acceptable to its readers, and desirable as a medium for advertising. The Masonic column will hereafter appear every Saturday, and on every Sunday reading appropriate to that day; and the proprietors hope, by close attention to the affairs of the papers and office, to still enable it to the support and confidence of the people, on which alone it depends.

JOHN A. C. HOGAN & CO.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

OUR PLATFORM.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES; FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, States and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to the colored race of all the rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION by State or Nation of any honest debt.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military commission, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

APPROVAL of the efforts of the President to prevent the annihilation of civil liberty by the revolutionizing of the Government; and to restore the Union of the States; and of all that he has done to defend the Constitution and to maintain the rightful supremacy of the civil law; and charity and allowance for what he has left undone or done amiss.

THE DUTY OF A PATRIOT.

"I cannot praise a fugitive and cloistered virtue, unexercised and unbreathed, that never sallies out and seeks her adversary, but slinks out of the race, when that immortal garland is to be run for, not without dust and heat."

Whoso undertakes to do his duty as a patriot in the dark and dangerous periods of the life of a commonwealth, must expect not only to arouse the anger and enmity of those who are interested and impassioned to maintain the abuses which he assails and to carry forward the measures which he deems dangerous and wicked, but also to endure the censure and the fretful discontent of many who agree with him in opinions, but think it wiser to temporize, or fear to declare themselves openly, lest danger or loss shall come of it, or regard the course he pursues as impolitic and calculated to exasperate those whom they think it possible to conciliate. There are, among the professed adherents of freedom in every country, the timid and the lukewarm, and those whose care for their estates makes them treacherous to the truth, and those who seek preferment, and are not nice as to the means by which it is to be obtained; and there are the good and the true, who are yet more prudent and cautious than wise, and whose apprehensions sometimes lead them to adopt the course that is expedient, in preference to that which they acknowledge to be right.

Those whose convictions of duty are strong and clear, and who follow them without regard to consequences, not because they are braver than other men, but because it is their nature to be persistent and to resist aggression, are too apt to judge those harshly who think it wiser to be more politic and to yield to what seems impossible to be successfully resisted; and still more those who, yielding by degrees, and perhaps provoked by censure which they deem unjust, at last come to abandon their principles, and even to become the allies of those whom not long ago they opposed as the enemies of the country.

Human nature is, after all, but a medley of contradictions, and we neither truly know others or ourselves. We change our opinions, and then, when we look back along the road we have come, we hardly know how or why. We only feel that we have done so honestly, however the world may judge us, and however harshly we judge others, who have only done the same. Tergiversation and abandonment of principle oftener proceeds from weakness than from wickedness, is not always inconsistent with worth and political honesty of purpose, does not deserve a too bitter condemnation, is too common to be wondered at, and so rarely discredits the party who falls into it, that to expose and denounce it avails little or nothing.

We have been led into these reflections by a letter from a friend in an adjoining province, one of the Editorial craft, who stands almost alone opposing reconstruction, among those who, composing a considerable community, were for the most part zealous Secessionists, and all resolute, during the war, to choose even extermination, in preference to a re-union with the people of the North, and who now look coldly on him, either because they feel his persistent opposition as a reproach, or because they think it calculated to exasperate their conquerors, and provoke them to more vindictive measures. Yet why judge them harshly? Such human nature has been in all ages, and such it always will be.

And yet it is sad to see one who in the Congress of the United States, only seven short years ago, was foremost among his peers in defence of what he claimed to be the rights of the South in the common territory, and in vindication of the rights of the States; who was eager for secession and indifferent as to its consequences; who served during the whole war in the Confederate Congress; now taking the field to urge his former constituents to consent to negro-suffrage, to reconstruct under the pressure of despotism, to vote with their former slaves, and to send delegates to sit in Convention with negroes. Six months ago he agreed with us, but thought it wiser not to exasperate those who had us in their power. Since then, by slow degrees, he has become zealous for reconstruction. It would be ungenerous to impute to him unworthy motives; but it is nevertheless sad to see one forced by the pressure of circumstances to do that, which to have suggested to him as possible, only two years, nay, only a few months ago, he would have resented as an insult only to be atoned for with blood.

It is the saddest of, all the consequences of the disturbed condition of the country, and of the oppressions and oppressions that weigh so heavily upon men, that we lose confidence in one another, and cease to rely upon the firmness and too often on the honesty, of others. You say what you know other men think; you express in words what you know they feel; and you either elicit no sympathetic response, or only a cold and monosyllabic assent, or a hesitating remonstrance; or, to your surprize, you find them opposing you and doing that for which you find it impossible to believe they do not hate themselves. To-day, one tells you that he is convinced, and will advise those whom he has heretofore represented in the Legislature of his State, as a Democrat and Secessionist, to vote against a Convention; and a month afterward he has relapsed into leresy, and is angered if you attempt to argue with him. And yet it would be unwise and unjust to impute to political dishonesty that which is but the vacillation caused by oppressive circumstances which his life-long convictions are not strong and firmly-rooted enough to resist.

We have often enough been remonstrated with for uttering thoughts which might, perhaps, exasperate our masters, not only by those who are always in what CHARLES LAMB, we think, calls "the twilight of dubiety," not only by those who are "of little faith;" but by those whom we know to be both true and brave. It may be that it would have been better to be silent and only to think, to prate of indifferent matters, and wear a smiling mask when the heart was bursting with indignation; or to feign idiocy, like JUNIUS BRUTUS, until the times should change, and it should be safe to speak the truth without disguise.

We could not do either. We are neither bolder or better than others, but we have that hatred for ill-government which those contract who devote their lives to the service of the law, and that reverence for the Constitution and horror of licentious power and of anarchy alike, natural to every one familiar with the records of the miseries, the follies and the decay of Nations. The tyranny of a mob, the despotism of a single will, and the usurpation of a popular assembly in which numbers annihilate responsibility and by which the most shameless outrages have in all ages been perpetrated, are alike hateful to us. The doctrine that "the will of the people is the law of the land" is as atrocious, to us, and is as fatal to Constitutional government as that of the divine right of kings; the aristocracy of the blind majority of numbers as odious as the deification of the CÆSARS. The rule of DOMITIAN, of ROBESPIERRE, of the Thirty Tyrants and of Committees of Vigilance are to us only different phases of the same despotism, all alike accursed. When a POPE or a SICKLES, by military order, makes the free expression of opinion an offence, fines the Captain of a steamship for refusing to take a negro wench as passenger among ladies, in the cabin, or strikes with paralysis the powers of the Courts of the United States, the individual wrong sinks into insignificance, in comparison with the outrage on the Constitutional liberty for which so many martyrs have laid down their lives: and when we see a military despotism erected on the ruins of ten free States, and public journals prostituted to be its apologists and defenders, and its vigour, efficiency and beneficial action lauded, we feel that all the great battles for freedom have been fought in vain.

Of course, tyranny puts on the mask of patriotic zeal, and pretends to be governed by the principle that the safety of the people and the State is the supreme law; and its apologists and parasites and indentured mercenaries denounce as factious and disloyal all who oppose the outrages of political miscreancy and tyrannical misrule.

But he may afford to smile at all that, whose conscience renders to him its approving verdict, who thinks that "not merely his own sect or faction, but all citizens of all descriptions should enjoy equal rights and equal laws;" who detests those "who think that they can never be free till the liberties of others depend on their caprice, and who attempt nothing with so much zeal and vehemence as to fetter, not only the bodies but the minds of men, who labour to introduce into the State the worst of all tyrannies, the tyranny of their own depraved habits and pernicious opinions," and who are "rather inflamed with the lust of Ambition or of Anarchy, than with the love of a genuine and well-regulated liberty." And if he can say, with MILTON, "I never, at any time, wrote anything which I do not think agreeable to truth, to justice and piety; . . . nor was I ever prompted to such exertions by the influence of ambition, by the lust of lucre or of praise, it was only by the conviction of duty and the feeling of patriotism, a disinterested passion for the extension of civil and religious liberty;" and that he would not "have listened to the voice even of ESCULAPIUS himself from the shrine of Epidauris, in preference to the suggestions of the heavenly monitor within my breast;"—he who can truly say that he has honestly aimed at this, however by the frailty of human nature he has fallen short, as we have, of the mark, need not regret to have lived.

RADICAL CONSISTENCY.

To enact general laws that violate great Constitutional principles, in order to meet an emergency or effect a particular purpose, is a legislation that may be fitly styled infamous, because it is revolutionary and the greatest of abuses.

The Radical faction which now rules the country has deprived the President of the power to remove the members of his Cabinet, under any circumstances, (although they are his advisers under the Constitution,) except with the advice and consent of the Senate: and in doing so have apostalized from the principles by which they *professed* to be governed only three years ago. We are indebted to the Louisville *Courier* for the following proof of this signal apostacy:

In 1864 the leaders of the radical party desired the removal of Mr. Montgomery Blair from the cabinet. He was at that time postmaster-general, and was understood to differ with the president upon important questions of policy. To procure his displacement they incorporated into the Baltimore platform a resolution demanding "harmony in the national councils," and denounced those who did not agree in sentiment with the administration. This was pretty strong, but it was not strong enough to satisfy the radical leaders. The republican senators put forth the following document in which they planted themselves upon the doctrine that our government, in both theory and practice demanded that no man should hold place in the cabinet who did not fully agree with the president in his policy. We quote from the document referred to:

"The *theory* of our government, and the *early and uniform practical construction thereof*, is that *the president* should be aided by a cabinet council agreeing with *him* in political principle and general policy, and that all important measures and appointments should be the result of their combined wisdom and deliberation. This most obvious and *necessary* condition of things, without which no administration can succeed, we and the public believe does not now exist; and, therefore, such selections and changes in its members should be made as will secure, etc., etc.

* * * * *

James Dixon, Conn; L. S. Foster, Conn.; O. H. Browning, Ill.; Lyman Trumbull, Ill.; James Harlan, Iowa; J. W. Grimes, Iowa; S. C. Pomeroy, Kansas; Lot M. Morrill, Me.; W. P. Fessenden, Me.; Sam. G. Arnold, R. I.; H. B. Anthony, R. I.; Solomon Foot, Vt.; Jacob Collamer, Vt.; Chas. Sumner, Mass.; Henry Wilson, Mass.; Zach. Chandler, Mich.; Daniel R. Clark, N. H.; John P. Hale, N. H.; Preston King, N. Y.; Ira Harris, N. Y.; B. F. Wade, Ohio; John Sherman, Ohio; David Wilmot, Pa.; Edgar Cowan, Pa.; J. R. Doolittle, Vt.; T. O. Howe, Wis.

New Method of Preserving the Dead.

There is now on exhibition at the Morgue in New York, the body of a man that is being subjected to an experimental process of preservation. The body is that of a drowned person, and is supposed to have been in the water three days prior to its recovery. It is inclosed in a metallic case, made perfectly air tight, and as yet, although forty days have elapsed since the commencement of the experiment, shows no signs of decomposition. On the contrary, the body appears to harden each day. The result is obtained by forcing the air from the case and supplying its place with a certain gas, which the discoverer claims contains the requisite preserving qualities. He even expresses the belief that the body in course of time will become as hard as stone.

STANTON.

We take the following portrait of STANTON, full-length and life-like, from the *National Intelligencer*. If the damning record thus made were in any respect untrue, there are thousands who could contradict it. Read it, men of the South, and learn what a *republican* government can come to be in time of war:

Owing to the peculiarities of Mr. Stanton's organization, he never had any personal followers. Arbitrary and dogmatic by nature, he forced those about him into one of two positions. They must become the obedient servitors of his wishes or his defiant opponents. Brusque in his manners even to rudeness, imperious in spirit even to arrogant dictation, he knew nothing in official intercourse of the equality of mutual co-operation. Like all men of his arbitrary temperament, he must either fawn or play the despot. Hence in his administration of the war department he made no friends, but many enemies. When he dared, he bullied. But when he met those who, by virtue of high political influence, or of manly independence of character, dared accept the gauntlet he was so ready to throw down, he cringed. If the records of what has transpired in the war department for the last five years could be fairly unveiled, it would be found that the arrogant secretary of war has more than once cowered before the politician who was secure of his power of retaliation, and before the unarmed citizen who, proudly, but with superior force of character, asserted the rights of manhood. On the other hand, they would also show a degree of base truckling, of imperious tyranny and servile compliance, of haughty assumption and cowardly servility, which have been exhibited in no other public office in the country.

But to the real lovers of their country, it was not the personal qualities of the secretary of war that were so offensive, repulsive as these unquestionably were. Mr. Stanton, though educated a lawyer, showed no respect for the very fundamental principles of civil liberty. The inviolability of the person of the citizen, the sanctity of his home, the solemn prerogatives of the courts of justice were disregarded by this imperious administrator of the war-powers of the government. By his minions men were arrested on their arrest, their house, in dead of night, and sometimes without the cognizance of their friends for days. They were hurled into prison, with no knowledge of the charges often under which they were arrested. They were tardily allowed to sleep on vermin-strewn floors, with no shelter but a blanket; were fed on coarse bread and pork; were denied communication not only with counsel, but with their friends; were sometimes discharged without the slightest acknowledgement of the gross wrongs done them, and only summarily tried by a military commission, and hurried off to an illegal imprisonment. Time and again did the mandate of the just Lincoln intervene to check the lawless tyranny of his domineering Secretary. And time and several occasions was he so worked up as to acknowledge that nothing but the exigencies of the country justified his retention in office.

His tools traveled the country with blank forms of arrest in their pockets, and honest men and true, under the lure of their avarice as well as their malevolence. A free press in the national capital was a mockery, and even the powerful conductor of the government organ dreaded to provoke the hostility of the self-willed man, lest some fact, unknown, too, that on more than one occasion he had held back information from his constitutional chief, and kept him in ignorance of what the interests of the public required he should know.

What a picture of a brutal despot, a modern Caracalla, for a people claiming to be *free* and *Christian* to sympathize with and feast and admire, and to denounce and revile the Chief Magistrate of the country for removing him from the office whose powers he had so infamously abused!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Paris has entertained fifty-eight royal visitors this year.

—The Pacific railroad has sixteen thousand Chinamen in its employ.

—A letter from Bordeaux, dated July 20th says: "The prospects of the wine crop for 1867 are by no means favorable."

—The city council of Richmond is about opening an almshouse for negroes.

—Russia has sent to the United States for 100,000 Berdan rifles.

—With characteristic impudence New England Americans are trying to be the controlling element in the abolition congress now in session at Boston.

—The cotton crop of Georgia and Florida has been greatly damaged by recent rains.

—The Catholic archbishop of Cincinnati arrived at New York from Rome, Wednesday in the Ville de Paris.

—During the past week the loss by fire in Chicago was $153,726. Insurance, $241,000. So it was a profitable business for the insured.

—The present Indian war is likely to be interminable. The latest report is that the Indians are all for war.

—The great Lycoming company whisky case was decided Wednesday in Pittsburg. The parties were found guilty.

—A rumor, via New York, intimates that Gen. Grant will ask to be relieved from the charge of the war department. His views do not at all coincide with those of the president.

—The old reprobate Thad. Stevens has so far recovered in health that he expects to leave for the northern lakes in a few days. He and the governor of Tennessee are notable examples of the adage that "the devil is good to his own."

—About 1000 young women left New York last week for the west and a grand husband hunt. Success will bring the first punishment.

—A conference of the South German sovereigns is arranged to take place at Baden at an early day.

—The democrats of Massachusetts are to hold a state convention at Worcester, October 1st.

—Bells in Texas are stopped as fatal to fever patients.

—Patti has been offered a small fortune to sing in St. Petersburg, but declines because of the very cold climate.

—Gen. Howard has had a particularly nice thing of it—drawing pay as a major general and as chief of the freedmen's bureau.

—Fifty Frenchmen have secured the approval of the emperor for an expedition to the north pole, and a subscription has been opened. They want $120,000, and intend to try a new route.

—Gen. Jefferson C. Davis arrived at Portland, July 15th, to take command of the department of Oregon.

—Sixty-four thousand baskets of peaches daily reach New York by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad. On Monday evening 110 cars in three trains, thus laden, passed over the road, eighty of which went direct to New York.

—Accounts from all parts of Russia concur in stating that the year 1867 will be noted as a year of plenty. The crops of hemp, wheat, millet and oats are in a prosperous condition.

—The Atlanta *New Era* has a long letter from Judge Underwood, of Rome, Ga., on the necessity and wisdom of reconstruction under the Sherman bill.

—The fishing interests of Deer Isle, Me., amount to about $500,000 per annum. Over one hundred sail of vessels and one thousand men are employed in the business.

—It is said that the late secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton, is a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and removed to Ohio when about twelve years old.

—Advices from Spain are conflicting. The government assert that the insurrection is at an end, while the insurgents maintain their revolt is a success.

—A. G. Hammond, formerly president of the Merchants' trust company, Chicago, died of cholera morbus at Westbrook, Conn., Tuesday. His life was insured for $25,000.

—The Sheutzer festival closed at Baltimore Tuesday night. Eighteen to twenty-five thousand persons visited the park, and the festival was a grand success.

—Toledo is fast becoming the rival of Chicago in receipts of wheat; one hundred and sixty-seven thousand bushels being received there in the week ending August 9th. Milwaukee beat Chicago last year about one million bushels.

—A human voice has nine perfect tones, but these can be combined into 17,592,044,414 different sounds. A remarkable scientific fact, which probably accounts for the amount of discord in the world.

—The scientific association of Vermont adjourned, after a session of several days. The next meeting will be held in Chicago on the first Wednesday in August, 1868.

—The bodies of the two abandoned women, who were drowned at Cairo, Sunday morning, were found Tuesday. Their names are Mattie Jones and Alice Foreshee.

—Mike McCoole has delayed his departure from St. Louis for Cincinnati until the middle of the week. Betting on the forthcoming mill still continues in Mike's favor, but the friends of Aaron Jones are very sanguine.

—The receipts of grain at Chicago, Wednesday, by railroad and canal, amount to 646,333 bushels, the heaviest receipts in one day thus far this year.

—It appears the president has made a direct issue with Grant, by permitting Hancock to annul or repeal such acts of Sheridan as he may see fit, without reference to Gen. Grant's recent order.

—Some "unpleasantness" has arisen between Austria and Italy in relation to the return of the Venetian archives, which were removed when Venice was evacuated by the Austrians.

—The gasconading Gen. Pope has generously consented to allow the Georgia university to resume its exercises, on condition that the newspapers are silent as to the commencement speech that caused its suppression.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following officers are detained on general court-martial, to meet at Fort Leavenworth on the 15th of September, for the trial of Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Custar and others: Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Davidson, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Grierson, Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Hoffman, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Morgan, Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Collander, Bvt. Lieut.-Col. English, Bvt. Maj. Asburg, Bvt. Maj. Lyford and Capt. Robert Chandler judge advocate. The charge against Gen. Custar is leaving his post without permission.

Bvt. Maj.-Gen. Emery is ordered to relieve Gen. Canby in command of the department at Washington.

The following order was issued to-day:

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, August 27, 1867.

General Order No 81.

I. The following orders have been received from the President:

[NOTE—Here follows the president's order assigning Gen. Hancock to duty in place of Gen. Sheridan, already published.—REP.]

II. In compliance with the foregoing instructions of the president of the United States, Maj. Gen. H. Sheridan will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet Maj.-Gen. Chas. Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Maj.-Gen. Hancock in command of the department of Missouri.

III. On being relieved by Maj. Gen. Sheridan, Maj. Gen. Hancock will proceed without delay to New Orleans and assume command of the fifth military district and of the department composed of the states of Louisiana and Texas.

IV. Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas will continue in command of the department of the Cumberland.

By command of
Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT.
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G. (Official.)

The *Intelligencer* of to-day feels authorized to state that reports of personal differences between the president and Gen. Grant are unfounded. But that paper is not correct in saying that there is no conflict between them as to the prerogatives of each. On the contrary, it is known that there is very decided difference of views on legal questions effecting their respective powers and duties under reconstruction acts.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Susan B. Anthony and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, left to-day for Canada, to advocate woman's suffrage until the November elections.

Advices from Hati state another revolution is imminent. Dispatches from the English consul, at Haytien, reports that fighting has actually commenced. Port au Prince besieged.

New Venezuela dates to the 11th inst., says United States Minister Wilson died at Carracas on the 8th.

An attempt at revolt has been suppressed in the state of Aragua, and the ringleader, Vinciente Brienta, captured by Gen. Salazar.

Advices from Vera Cruz, to the 13th inst., says Lopez is still alive and Marquez not captured. The trial of O'Haran is progressing.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—The steamship Pesano arrives from Matamoras last night with dates to the 21st. But little news. The Brownsville *Ranchero* publishes a copy of Berezabal's order to the chief of police directing the arrest of Catholic priests crossing from the American to the Mexican side of the river and hold them subject to his disposition.

Gen. Reynolds has established a quarantine between Brownsville and Corpus Christi. As yet no fever at Brownsville.

The American residents in the City of Mexico had tendered a dinner to Ottenburg.

The board of health for this city reports twenty deaths from yellow fever yesterday. Weather very variable.

A majority of the newly elected city officials have been qualified and given bonds, and will enter upon their duties immediately.

The old board of school directors held a meeting and transacted business as usual, passing resolutions of fixing the legality of the action of the common council in electing new officers before the expiration of the term of the present incumbents, and without first creating vacancies, as required by law.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—The Jones and McCoole prize fight excites great interest. Both men are in fine condition. McCoole is now on his way here. John Morrissey and Jno. C. Heenan will witness the mill. Jones appears to be the favorite.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—River rising, with three feet six inches in canal. Considerable cotton has passed through here in the last few days, going east by fast freight lines.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, August 29.—Consols 94¼; 5-20's, 72½; Illinois Central, 76½; Erie, 44½. Returns from the Bank of England show the bullion has increased £42,000.

LIVERPOOL, August 29.—Cotton closed dull, at a decline of ⅛d on American; uplands, 10¼d; Orleans, 10¼d; sales, to-day 5000 bales.

FRANKFORT, August 29.—5-20's, 76⅞.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Cotton dull and drooping; sales to-day 897 bales; uplands, 27c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine, $6 75@$7 25. Whisky quiet and unchanged; old in bond 40@42c. Wheat dull. Rye, a shade firmer; $1 40. Corn fairly active and higher; new mixed, $1 12@1 13. Oats firm, at 69@73c. Rice nominal. Coffee steady and quiet. Sugar firm, at 12 1-16@12c for Cuba, Porto Rico 11½@12c. Molasses steady; Cuba 50@51c. Pork heavy and lower; new mess $23 50.

Money is easy at 3@5 for call loans; sterling, 9½@9⅝; gold, 141; government stocks are a shade lower; coupons of '81, 111; of '62, 111½; of '64, 109½; of '65, 110½; stocks are without material change; new Tennessee, 65½; receipts at sub-treasury, $4,517,859; payments, $10,998,560; balance, $121,422 419. Shipments of gold to-day, $27,425.

CINCINNATI, August 29.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat firmer, $2 25. Corn advanced 1c. Oats firmer and higher, 56@58c. Rye advanced, $1 23@1 25. Barley unchanged. Whisky firm, 22½ in bond. Pork quiet and firm at $23 50. Bulk meats firm, 11½c for shoulders; 13c for sides. Bacon firm; shoulders, 12½; sides, 15½@16c; sugar cured hams, 20@22c. Lard firm, 12½@13c.

LOUISVILLE, August 29.—Sales to-day 206 hhds leaf tobacco; lugs higher, $4@6; leaf, $7@29, the latter for Owen and Hart county leaf. Flour dull, $7 50@11. Wheat unsettled, 82@2 15. Corn, delivered, 75c. Rye, $1 15. Oats, 58@60c. New Orleans sugar, 15@15½c. Mess pork dull, $23 50. Bacon active; shoulders, 12½c; clear sides, 16½; fancy hams, 20c. Lard, 12½c. Whisky, 30c in bond.

ST. LOUIS, August 29.—Tobacco firm and unchanged. Hemp nominative. Flour steady, X $8@8 50, XX $9@10 50, XXX $11@11 25, choice $12. Wheat heavy and unchanged. Corn declined, white $1 05@1 07, mixed and yellow $1@1 05. Oats, slow, 57@62c. Rye firm, $1 15@1 20. Provisions steady. Pork $23 50. Bulk sides 16½; shoulders 13c; sugarcured hams 20c.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29.—Cotton sales to-day, 250 bales; low middling, 26c; receipts, 31 bales. Sugar and molasses nominally unchanged. Flour dull; superfine, $9; choice, $12 50@$14. Corn held firm at $1 25. Oats, drooping, 62c. Lard, firm and unchanged. Pork, firm, 50c higher. Bacon—shoulders, 13c; clear sides, 17½c; supply light. Gold closed at 41@6-4. Sterling, 53@55. New York sight, ½ premium.

DIED.

COE—Near Somerville, Tenn., on the 28th instant, of congestion of the brain, Lucie, infant son of Lewis H. and Mary E. Coe.

STEINBACK, wife of Louis Steinback.

She has gone from us to a brighter land, where the spirits of the PURE and good forever dwell.

FOR RENT—
THE STOREHOUSE, No. 288 Main street. Apply on the premises
au30 1w EASTLAND & GILBERT.

EDUCATE YOUR CHILDREN!
THE ROUGH Training Required by W. S. Weed's Seminary for Young Ladies, Nashville, Tenn., the Leading School in the South. French spoken at the French Table! Opens on and after MONDAY, September 30th Inst.
au30 1m W. E. WARD, Principal.

Underwriter's Sale of Sugar at Auction by
MILES & STODDARD.
WE will sell SATURDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 75 barrels Sugar, slightly damaged on steamer Bob Ray.
A. M. STODDARD, Auctioneer.
aug30 2t

EAGLE COTTON GINS.
STRAUBS' GRIST MILLS,
Wheeler, Madden & Clemson's Circular Saws.
Hall's Fire Proof Safes.
For sale at Factory prices by
McCOMBS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Nos. 322½ and 324 Main Street,
au9—au30 MEMPHIS, TENN.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.
THE Memphis Mining and Manufacturing Company are desirous of selling or leasing the
ROLLING MILL
Near the city of Memphis, Tenn.
It is a 4 ton steep merchant mill on the single turn. All the machinery is new and of the best quality. Liberal time will be given on the purchase, if desired.
M. J. WICKS, President.
Memphis, Tenn., August 29, 1867. aug30 1m

J. D. STEWART'S
CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SCHOOL LIMITED AND SELECT.
PERMANENT LOCATION, ALABAMA ST., north side, third door east of Hill street. Exercises will begin
au2 1m

Bolting Cloths.
BEST "ANKER" BOLTING CLOTHS—
For sale by
jy21 1m TAYLORS, McEWEN & BLEW

Flooring.
100,000 FEET Dressed Yellow Pine Flooring arriving and for sal by
jy21 1m TAYLORS, McEWEN & BLEW

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
NO material which has ever been discovered has effected greater benefits in the household economy than
McGIMSEY'S MAGIC SOAP.
It is a labor saving invention, as well as an invaluable remedy in Scurvy, Scald Head, Eruptions of the Skin and Piles. Dandruff is removed from the head, the teeth whitened and cleans d, Plate and Jewelry cleaned, Stairs efficually removed from Carpets, Furniture, Clothes, Paint, Varnish or Marble, with the greatest facility and without injury to the material. It is a great saving of time and labor in washing clothes. It is the only known Soap which will wash Flannels with the ease of cotton or linen without falling or shrinking. All these important objects can be effected without injury to the skin or the most delicate fabrics. It possesses no deleterious qualities whatever. The world is challenged to produce a soap which possesses so many valuable properties and which is so innocuous and safe. It is a home invention, and defies competition in any part of the world. It has become a necessity in Memphis, and its use is rapidly spreading throughout the South, and eventually will extend over the Yankee states, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Manufactured solely by C. P. McGimsey, Memphis, Tenn., and sold at the following places in the city at wholesale and retail: Page & Co's, Dean's, Taylor's Drug Store, Poplar street, King's, corner of Third and Adams; Oliver & Co.'s DeSoto Block, Madison street; will soon be found at any respectable family grocery or drug store. The proprietor is determined that its manufacture shall keep pace with the rapidly extending demand for its use.
au16

Cash Paid for Wheat and Corn.
I WILL pay the highest market price for Wheat and Corn, at my mill, on Second street, corner of Jackson.
au27 WM. BECHS.

J. D. STEWART'S
CLASSICAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SCHOOL LIMITED AND SELECT.
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I WILL pay the highest market price for Wheat and Corn, at my mill, on Second street, corner of Jackson.
au27 WM. BECHS.

NEW ADVERTISEM'TS

E. W. LAMB. E. B. LAMB.
STORAGE
—BY—
R. W. LAMB & CO.,
—FOR—
Cotton and Merchandize Generally,
At Charleston Cotton Shed,
Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue,
au30 1f MEMPHIS, TENN.

Election for Directors
—OF THE—
Memphis and Charleston R. R. Co.
THE Stockholders in the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Company are notified that the annual election for nine Directors of said Company will be held at the office of the Company in Memphis, Tenn., and Huntsville, Ala., on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1867.
Stockholders will be passed free for one day before and until one day after said election, upon exhibiting their certificates of Stock to the Conductor.
GEO. ROBERTSON,
au30 1d Sec'ty and Treas'r.

Memphis and White River
REGULAR THURSDAY PACKET.
THE steamer JOHN S. McCUNE will leave Memphis EVERY THURSDAY at 5 o'clock p.m., connecting September the 5th, connecting at Duvall's Bluff every Saturday morning with Railroad train to Little Rock, arriving at the latter at 12 o'clock m. Augusta at 1 o'clock p.m., Grand Glaize Sunday morning, Jacksonport at Sunday at 12 o'clock m. The McCune being very light draft, will be able to go through to Jacksonport and Paroquette Bluffs at all stages of water.
W. JAY JOHNSON,
au30 LARRY HARMSTAD, Agents.

VIRGIL V. MOORE. EDWIN WHITFIELD.
MOORE, WHITFIELD & CO.
(Successors Moore, Whitfield & Rayner,)
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
General Commission Merchants.
No. 1 Howard's Row,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.
WE are prepared to make liberal cash advances on all consignments; also, to furnish Bagging, Rope or Ties, to parties who will ship us their Cotton. We are agents for
LEBANON COTTON MILLS, Lebanon, Tenn.
PREMIUM COTTON GIN, manufactured by W. G. Clemmons, Brown & Co.
SOUTHMAYD CANE MILLS (cast iron), manufactured at Zanesville, Ohio.
The Celebrated UNION WASHING MACHINE AND WRINGER.
E. GRAY'S STAR CAPE LIME.
au30 daw

YOUNG LADIES'
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Forest Hill, Tenn.
ESTABLISHED in 1858, Chartered by the State in 1860, and conveniently located on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, ONE HOUR from the city of Memphis, will resume its exercises on the
Second Monday in September, 1867.
Facilities for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education here afforded in combination with the most healthful influences, to-wit: Spacious Grounds, Hall for Calisthenics, large, airy rooms, pure Cistern and good Well Water; also, a bountiful supply of fresh Vegetables and choice Fruits.
TERMS PER MONTH:

Boarding and Furnished Room	$20 00
Washing	3 00
Tuition in English Branches	6 00
Tuition in Ancient and Modern Languages, each	3 00
Music on Piano and Guitar (with use of instrument), each	6 00
Incidental Fee, Fuel and Lights, each	50
Painting of the Voice	2 00

Payments to be made monthly, in advance City acceptances, on short time, will be received as cash.
For Circulars apply to Rev. B. Miller, Germantown, Shelby county, Tenn.
Mrs. L. F. W. MILLER, Principal.
Rev. B. MILLER, Proprietor.
au30 2w

WARRANTED THE GRE

BANKING DIRECTORY.

COMMERCIAL Bank of Tennessee, corner Madison and Main streets.

DESOTO BANK, No. 20 Madison street.

FIRST National Bank, 14 Madison street.

GERMAN National Bank, 286 Main street.

GAYOSO savings Institution, 19 Madison street.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Jefferson street.

MEMPHIS GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 16 Adams street.

MEMPHIS Insurance Company, 22½ Madison street.

MERCHANTS' National Bank, Jefferson street.

PEOPLES' Bank of Tennessee, 12 Madison street.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

BUTLER, H P, Insurance Agent, 16 Jefferson.

BIGLEY, MELLERSH & CO, Coal Dealers, 25 South Court.

BRIGGS & PETARSON, dealers in Coal, No. 11 Madison street.

CAROLINA Insurance Company, 291 Main street.

CLARK, S. R. & CO., Insurance Agents, corner Front and Jefferson streets.

CAMPBELL, G. J. & CO., Abstract Office, corner Monroe and Second street.

CHAMBERLIN, C. F. & CO, Booksellers and Stationers, 197 Main street.

COBB, E. D, Cotton Broker, 208 Front street.

R. C. DEWITT & CO., Aurora Oil, No. 24 Madison street.

EMMONS & SON, Booksellers and Stationers, 10 Jefferson street.

EVANS, D. H., Liquors, 14 Monroe street.

FASSON BROS. & CO., Dry Goods, 297 Main street.

EBBERT & CO., C. H., Liquors, Second street opposite Greenlaw Opera House.

JOHN EICHBERG, Hardware, 191 Main street.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE, Agents, Furniture, 326 Second street.

FAY & CHANDLER, Georgia State Lottery Agents, 287 Main to Jefferson.

FOWLKES & STEFFEY, Cotton Factors, 193 Second street.

FANNIE BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN, Grocers, 300 Main street.

GLOVER, H. C., Physician, office at Virginia Hotel.

GLASSICK, & CO. F., Fire Arms, 240 Main to 16 Second.

GOEPEL, LEOPOLD, Music Dealer, 375 Main street.

HINSON, S., Dentist, 225 Main street.

W. K. HILL, STRANGE & CO., Cotton Factors, 14 Monroe street.

HUETTE & CO, P. I, Drug Store, 215 Main.

HUBBARD & LOVELL, Saddlery, 331 Second street.

HOLST, J. C. & CO., Undertakers, 320 Main street.

HUNT, THOS. H. & CO., Dyers, 266 Second street.

HERNANDO INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Madison street.

HOFFHEIMER, N. & J., Liquors, 276 Front street.

HOLLENSBURG & GERTEL, Building Material, 346 second street.

HILL, HUMEF., U. S. Commissioner, 19 Madison street.

HARMSTAD, LARRY & CO, Steamboat and Ticket Agents, corner Main and Madison.

KORTE & McDONOUGH, Gas Fitters, 344 Second street.

RAILROADS.

Memphis & Little Rock R. R.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1867, trains will leave HOPEFIELD at 7 a.m., arriving at Ten Mile Bayou at 8½ a.m. Returning—Leave Ten Mile Bayou at 3:30 p.m., and arrive at Hopefield at 6:45 p.m.

On TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS a train will leave Ten Mile Bayou at 8:30 a.m., arriving at Hopefield at 9:45 a.m. Returning—Leave Hopefield at 4 p.m., and arrive at Ten Mile Bayou at 5:15 p.m.

The Round Trip From Memphis, $1 50.

The Ferryboat NEVADA will make close connection with all trains.

J. L. MEIGS,
jy16 Chief Engineer.

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 7, 1867. }

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and at the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can stop over at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 237½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM. H. JONES,
jy7 tf General Superintendent.

Excursion to Mammoth Cave.

TWO DAILY TRAINS leave the Depot of the Memp. is and Louisville railroad, head of Main treet, as follows: 4 p.m. and 11 p m., running through to Cave City without change of cars.

☞ Excursion Tickets from Memphis to Mammoth Cave and Return at Reduced Rates. Fare round trip, to Cave and return $50 75 each
Parties of fifteen or more ..... 23 75 each
Parties of twenty or more ..... 16 70 each

For through tickets and all information, call at Ticket Office, No. 237½ Main street.

jy7 tf SAM. H. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

J. J. RAWLINGS. J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS.

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 254 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us au21

MARTIN EYKE,

SUCCESSOR to W. H. Fullerton, dealer in Furniture and Mattresses, 44½ Monroe street. All descriptions of Mattresses and Bedding made to order. Particular attention paid to Steamboat Work. Old Mattresses renovated. All kinds of Upholstering done by competent and experienced workmen. au8 1m

EUREKA AND PRATT'S

SOUTHERN MADE

COTTON GIN.

THE EUREKA GIN separates hulls, boils and Sticks from the Se d Cotton, and will pay for itself in one year of 50 bales. PRATT'S GIN needs no puffing but speaks for itself, and like good wine, not forgot on by those who have tried it. Gins repaired by a skilful Gin wright, whose factory was burned by the Yankees while he was in the Confederate service.

Gin Bands, Gum and Leather, furnished at factory prices. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Address, Memphis, Tenn.,

G. W. TRUEHEART,
Care of Farrington & Howell.
au20 Agent for Daniel Pratt.

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

—AND—

Commission Merchants,

No. 266 Front St., Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHAN.

STRICT attention paid to the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON, and instructions regarding same strictly obeyed. Our facilities for the handling of Cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite especial attention to this branch of our business, feeling assured of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ All shipments covered by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON TIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES generally will always be found full and complete, and offered on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful to our numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

Major J. J. HUSBY, whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city.

au20 TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

WASHINGTON, COLLEGE,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

General R. E. LEE, President,

Aided by a corps of Twenty Instructors, including a Professor of Law.

THE next session will begin on third Thursday in September, and end on third Thursday in June.

Lexington may be reached by stage from Staunton or Goshen on the Central Railroad; from Lynchburg by Canal, or by stage from Bonsack's on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

For further particulars apply to Clerk of the Faculty for catalogue.

June 26, 1867. jy3 dawtf

UNION FEMALE COLLEGE,

OXFORD, MISS.,

CHARTERED BY THE STATE, 1854,

Rev. C. H. Bell, A.M., President.

BUILDING—A large three-story edifice.
LOCATION—Retired and healthy.
DEPARTMENTS—Ably filled.
Former superior music teachers continued. Board reduced below catalogue rates.
The Boarding Department is kept by Rev. W. W. and Mrs. McMahon, and is like a home to Young Ladies.

Next Term will begin September 9, '67.

S. G. BURNEY, Pres't Board Trustees.
☞ For particulars apply to the President of the College for catalogues. au23 4t

ANNOUNCEMENT.

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.

Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 te*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—
Families or single gentlemen can obtain board and good rooms; also day boarders can be accommodated at 304 Second street, between Gayoso and Beal. je20 tf

BOARDING—
Furnished rooms, with good board, can be had at reasonable rates at No. 108 Monroe street. Also a few day boarders can be accommodated. je19 tf

SELECT and cheap BOARDING

A FEW DESIRABLE ROOMS, either furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to either gentlemen or families, convenient to business, within one square of Court square, and at the most reasonable rates, at No. 306 Second street, near Madison. Day boarding, $5 per week; boarding and lodging, $8 per week. je24 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
To rent—a House, with 6 or 8 rooms, suitable for a family residence, within short distance of Court Square. Address this office,
au28 tf W. J. L.

WANTED—
Wanted as partner in the Dry Goods and Produce Business at McNutt, Sunflower county, Miss., a young man of moral, sober, industrious business habits, with a cash capital of three thousand dollars, to equal the other interest. McNutt is a good point for a cash business of $150,000 to $250,000; ten to twelve thousand dollars sales annually, with a flattering prospect of the business increasing every year. I have a good storehouse, and the only stand in the place. Immediate application is desired. Address, THOS. K. NELSON,
au27 2w McNutt, Miss.

WANTED—
A situation as Salesman in a Dry Goods House in this city, by a young man who has an extensive acquaintance in North Mississippi. Best of references can be given, if required. Address P., care Capt. W. B. Stratton, 273½ Main street. au22 1w

WANTED.

A SITUATION, at a moderate salary, by an experienced BOOK-KEEPER. Address A. L., lock-box 89

WANTED—
AGENTS—To introduce our new patent STAR SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It uses two threads, and makes the genuine LOCK STITCH. All other low priced machines make the CHAIN STITCH. Each agent furnished with a copy of Letters Patent. Exclusive territory given. Send for circulars. M. M. BEACH & CO.,
jy7 3m 294 Second st., Memphis, Tenn.

WANTED—THE PATENT

AURORA OIL.

We want men everywhere to study their own interest. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is no more explosive than a tallow candle. Any Lamp that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney—it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A time, and for us a small fortune to the man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.

For further information, call on or address
H. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Mad son street, corner Main,
jy19 Memphis, Tenn.

REWARDS.

$10 REWARD—
Will be paid for the recovery of a black and tan TERRIER DOG strayed or stolen from my premises, No. 81 Adams street, saturday evening. He has long tail and ears, and answers to the name of "Tip."
au28 1w W. S. PICKETT.

$25 REWARD—
Strayed or stolen from my place, on Horn Lake Creek, one BAY MARE MULE, about 14 or 14 hands high, has a scar on left hip. The above reward will be paid to any one delivering the Mule to the farm, or to me at 295 Main street. au28 2w W. BENDER.

LOST--FOUND.

TAKEN UP—
A SORREL MULE, which the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses.
W. BENDER,
au28 1w 295 Main street.

FOR RENT.

FOR LEASE—On ten years' time—Lot 15 by 165½ feet—One of the most elegant pieces of unimproved residence Property in the city, in the immediate neighborhood of the fine residences of Mr. H. Wade, Mrs. Greening, Mr. Farnsworth and others, south side Jessamine street, within 200 feet of Lauderdale and the Beal street railroad. Terms low
ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
au24 1w No. 276 Second street.

WANTED TO RENT—
A good BUSINESS HOUSE on Main street, between Union and Adams.
KENNY & PORTER,
au17 tf No. 2 Kit Williams Block.

FOR RENT—
TWO OFFICES, formerly occupied by the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, No. 1 Madison street. Inquire at Police office, 6½ Madison street.
Memphis, June 10, 1867. je11 tf

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to P. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in room No. 1 and 2. my22 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A NEW AND WELL BUILT STEAMBOAT, light draught drawing only fourteen inches, with a day's supply of coal on board), now in the trade on the Ohio, between Big Sandy and Portsmouth, will be sold at low figures.

For particulars address N. N., lock-box 313 Cincinnati, O., or SCHOOLFIELD & HANAUER,
au20 1m Memphis, Tenn.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS (little used) will be sold cheap. Apply to Taylor, Gay & Rutland, 304 Front street, or
au23 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

Piano for Sale.

A FINE KNABE PIANO, 7-octave, nearly new, cost over $500 for sale at a bargain. Part cash, and part time. Apply to N. E. Appeal office. au8 tf

FOR SALE—
A light one-horse ROCKAWAY, in good order. Apply to A. L. Cummins, 230 Front.
au8 tf

FOR SALE—
One 12-Horse Stationary Engine and Boiler, nearly new, for sale cheap.
LUNN & MALLON,
jy25 1m 204 Main street.

Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red river bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.

This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for one-third cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.

Also, 3200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the State, in Crawford county, Arkansas.

These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.

Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
mh3 tf 293 Main street, Memphis.

NOTICES.

Three-fourths of the Profits Returned to the Policy Holders in the

Georgia Home Insurance Co.,

OF COLUMBUS, GA.

[INCORPORATED 1838.]

Cash Capital and Surplus, - - $100,000

LIBERAL CONDITIONS — EQUITABLE Rates, and Prompt Settlements. Parties insuring in this company will get their proportion of profits in Scrip, which will be taken at par Value on renewal.

MOORE & WEST, Agents,
22½ Madison street.

NOTICE.

HAVING returned to Memphis I take this method to inform my pupils that I am ready to resume my labors. Orders left at either of the music stores will meet with prompt attention.
au22 2w A. SHIBE.

Notice.

I WILL sell my lower Plantation in Tunica county, or exchange it for other good property, or lease it for the next year or for a series of years. It is one of the highest and best in the bottom, about 40 miles below Memphis.
jy16 tf A. WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

MY wife, Pollie L. Davis, having left my bed and board without my consent, all persons are hereby notified not to credit her upon my account.
au4 1awtw* JAMES B. DAVIS.

FASHIONABLE
BOOT AND SHOEMAKERS,
Linkhauer & Bro., Agents.

THIS well known firm is now located at 261½ second street, between South Court and Madison, opposite the Stillman Block. au17

Notice—To All Whom it may Concern.

MR. H. MYERS is no longer in our employ. No person is authorized to collect moneys or transact any business for us, unless constituted our agent by power of attorney. All remittances or communications relating to affairs of the late firm, H. Myers & Co., should be directed to us here.

A. & J. TROWNSTINE & CO.,
Cincinnati, O.
August 6, 1867. au13 1awlw

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INvestment. The plantation is known as the town of "Lake Bluff," on White river, Ark., 15 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, contains one hundred cleared and fenced acres, about one hundred cleared (5 feet above the late overflow), the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power), Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low figures and on easy terms. For further particulars address Mrs. M. L. BLY,
my14 tf Appeal Office.

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : AUGUST 30, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:00 p.m.	11:00 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m.

SAM. H. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART
Express	10:55 p.m.	6:40 a.m.
Mail	1:40 p.m.	6:10 p.m.
Somerville Accomm'd'n, except Sundays	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	10:30 a.m.
" Mail, "	8:45 p.m.	6:00 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	4:40 a.m.

To commence Wednesday, Jun--18th

A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't. my4

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 2:30 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 3:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL.—Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.

ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation.

PERJURY.—Among other crimes which adorn our daily criminal calendar, that of perjury occasionally appears. As an evidence that it is not quite extinct, we may quote that one Frank Pierce was arrested yesterday, on the charge of swearing falsely, and sent up by Mr. Justice Miller, in default of two thousand dollars bail.

THE SPRINKLING OF THE STREETS. The machinery of the Duffin Bros., which broke down a few days since, has been fully repaired, and their sprinkling carts were at work yesterday, as usual. If the clerk of the weather does not interfere, they will see that the dust question is kept settled on their various routes.

COTTON AND MERCHANDISE STORAGE. The card of R. W. Lamb & Co. appears elsewhere in our columns. They have not only experience in the storage business, but an intimate acquaintance with our business community. They are young men, well and favorably known, and it affords us much pleasure in recommending them to the patronage of our readers.

STEALING FROM A BESTAURANT.—A Mexican, who calls himself Esq. Tennis, was arrested yesterday and brought before Mr. Justice Miller, charged with stealing food from the well known and justly popular restaurant kept by Mons. John Gaston, on Adams street, to the value of twenty-five dollars. He confessed his guilt, and in default of bail was sent to the criminal coart for trial.

A MUSTARD THIEF.—John Enson, one of the recently enfranchised and a full blooded Brownlow voter, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a box of mustard from the steamer Minnecla. He had the meat, but desired the condiments. The offense against the laws in such case made and provided caused John to be furnished with board and lodging at the expense of the county for the time being.

Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 366 Main street, have received the New York Ledger, Chimney Corner, Starry Album, Banner of Light, Boston Pilot, Sunday Times, Police News, Police Gazette, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie, Atlantic Monthly, Godey's Lady's Book, Leslie Magazine, Peterson Magazine—all for September; London Art Journal and Every Saturday for August, and dailies from everywhere. Call at Emmons & Son for your reading matter.

LA RUE'S MINSTRELS.—This deservedly popular company closed its brief engagement at the Greenlaw Opera house last night, on which occasion the hall was filled by the most large and fashionable audience that we remember to have seen within its walls during the past year to witness any entertainment of the like kind, and must have been as gratifying to the manager as it was profitable to the treasury. Had their stay among us been longer we should have learned to love them better. We predict for them a pleasant and profitable time in the Crescent City, whither they are bound.

THE MATHIAN ASSOCIATION.—This association gives a grand entertainment at the Greenlaw opera house to-night, and like their former efforts, it will, no doubt, prove a perfect success. The programme has been selected with much care, and the parts in the various dramas have been assigned to young ladies and gentlemen well-known for their histrionic abilities. That popular and eloquent orator, Col. Geo. Gantt, will deliver an oration. Tickets for the entertainment may be had at the principal book and drug stores; and seats may be secured at the box office to-day, from 9 a.m. till 12 m., and from 2 to 5 p.m. We hope to see the spacious hall filled to its utmost extent on this occasion. "Those who visit will not regret" either the time or money spent.

A BOLD THIEF.—A son of Ham, calling himself Bill Smith, and representing himself as one of Maximilian's soldiers, was seen pompously strutting the streets sporting a fine gold-headed cane, and putting on style generally. Some person who saw the cane, thought it looked very much like one belonging to Dr. J. B. Wasson, dentist, of this city, and reported the fact to the police officers. Shiffer and Slaton "went for" poor Mr. Soldier boy, and on arresting him, found that the cane had Dr. Wasson's name engraved on its head. They also found at Smith's lodgings, in the southern part of the city, a quantity of other stolen articles, such as wearing apparel, a surgeon's tournequet, etc. Smith soon found lodgings in the stationhouse. The cane and also a hat and coat were stolen from Dr. Wasson's dental rooms, on the corner of Main and Monroe streets, in broad daylight, day before yesterday, the thief having entered his sitting room while the doctor was engaged in his laboratory. He missed the cane when he was ready to start home from the office; but finding a handkerchief lying close by from where the cane was taken, which had the name of a friend of the dental profession on it, e thought possibly it might have been taken as a joke, and knew no better until yesterday, when he was informed of the arrest of the thief who had his cane, and that he could obtain it at the police station, and on repairing to the place he also discovered not only his cane, but his hat and coat, which had been stolen from the hat-rack at the same time the cane was taken. The owners of the other articles found, can have the same by calling for them; and our brave and light-fingered hero, we understand, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, and will no doubt soon find a situation at the workshops in Nashville, for a term of years. It is needless to say Wasson was highly gratified at the recovery of his cane, as he had found it a friend to him in his journeyings of Europe, and this continent also, when he was an invalid and needed such a support, and of course felt loth to part with it under such mysterious circumstances; for he could hardly believe after it had staid by him so long, and had proved so true a friend, that all of a sudden it would take such a strange freak as to walk off and leave him of its own accord.

THE REMOVAL OF THE TOBACCO INSPECTOR—CARD FROM COLLECTOR SAUNDERS.—*Editors Post:* A communication in your issue of yesterday induces me to deviate from a rule adopted and acted upon through fifteen years of editorial experience, which was, to give no notice to correspondents who skulk behind anonymous signatures; and in my reply I shall endeavor to be as brief as your correspondent was malignant, and where he indulged in mistepresentations, I will give *facts*. The cause is simply this: On last Saturday, I was made acquainted with the fact, for the first time, that Mr. Black, the tobacco inspector for this district, had been in the habit of inspecting and branding tobacco in bond, and allowing the owners to withdraw it before repeating the same to my office and paying the tax thereon. Such a custom is unknown to the law, and was never adopted in my office. When I found Mr. Black had taken upon himself to do what the secretary of the treasury would not undertake, I instantly addressed him a very polite note, asking him if such had been his custom, and, if so, upon what *authority* he had acted. He soon came into my office very independently, and seemed highly outraged and indignant that the collector, the chief of the revenue service here, should deign to question *his* action! I expounded some revenue law to him, which, if he had ever read, he must have seen he had unmistakably usurped and violated; and I am certain I imparted some lessons that will, in the future, enable him when he enters a gentleman's office to know how to properly behave. Your correspondent endeavors to give the late inspector a very fair name. Most unfortunately for the inspector and his apologist, I found Mr. Black *violating the plain letter of the law, which he had sworn to execute!* The simple facts reported to the department in this head are told instantly from his shoulders. The statement of your correspondent, that Mr. Black "was but carrying out the laws in a manner adopted by the collector himself," is without the slightest foundation in fact. Such a custom was never adopted, nor in a single instance permitted by me since I have held the position of collector. Repeatedly have parties here, who had goods in bond, desired to know if they could give security and pay the tax in sixty days, or on short time; and I refer the public to them for my invariable reply, that under no circumstances would I allow any bonded goods withdrawn until the tax was paid.

The "outrageous conduct as an officer" attributed to me, consists simply in my not allowing the law to be violated—in not permitting a subordinate officer to adopt and carry out the most dangerous precedent that could be devised, and the opening the widest door to fraud and forgery in all the whole scope of the revenue laws; while the "innocent victim" is no less than the party found violating the plain and unmistakable letter of the law he had taken a solemn oath to execute! Let his friends and apologists make what excuse for him they can; but these are the *facts*: he was found violating the law, and was upset for it; and when an investigation shall be desired it will give me great pleasure to render some very important service.

ROGERS SAUNDERS, Collector.

We publish the above card so that our numerous readers may learn the position in which our efficient collector for this district stands in relation to the removal of Ex-Tobacco Inspector "Black."

MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.—The arrest of a negro porter in the employ of our well known cotton brokers Brunson, Bayliss & Co., took place yesterday, which is worthy of more than a passing notice. It appears that this boy, Steve Clinepicker, has been in the employ of Mr. Bayliss for about three years, and has always been regarded as a sober, honest and industrious lad. For some time past quantities of cotton samples, several gold pens and valuable papers have been missing, but the servant was not suspected. Last of all a shot-gun, valued at two hundred and fifty dollars, was "non est," and the boy was suspected. Complaint was made to Superintendent Beaumont, who detailed detective McCane (Curley) to work up the case, which that officer did in a manner very creditable to himself, not only recovering the goods, but arresting the party and lodging him in prison. This is not the first time that "Curley" has worked up a difficult case, and we are pleased to record it. We remember that he once recovered an editor's diamonds. Honor to whom honor is due. He also succeeded in recovering yesterday Mr. Leidy's pistols, lost sometime since. In this connection we may say that the APPEAL is ever ready to approve the good and condemn the evil acts of any public official.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—One of those rare cases in which an Italian fellow-citizen is accused of crime, occured yesterday. M. Wolfer was arrested, charged with embezzlement, on a warrant issued by Justice Moore. The accused was committed to prison to await a further examination in default of bonds to the amount of two thousand dollars.

STORE ROBBERY.—The furniture store of Mr. Robert Grindrod, No. 43 Beal street, was entered at an early hour yesterday morning. A small sum of money and some jewelry, amounting in value to about fifty dollars, was stolen. They gained an entrance by throwing the lock of the front door. Many valuable goods were in the store, but the Lurglars did not seem to care for anything but greenbacks or jewelry. It was rather tough on Bob, he recently having commenced business. The thieves tried the next door, but were scared off.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT.—The calendar set for yesterday was disposed of, the majority of cases being continued over to next term. The cases set for trial to-day are as follows:

124 Metcalf et al vs Dowell et al.
125 Brown vs Holland et al.
126 Murrell, administratrix, vs Boon.
127 ——eres vs Strauss et al.
129 Forisam vs Galloway.
130 Hanigan, administratrix, vs Rice, administrator.
131 Pointer vs. Brinkley.
132 Saint, sur part, vs Cogswell et al.
133 Parrish vs Smith & Co.
134 De Barre vs Picket et al.
135 Harrison vs Miller.
136 Smith vs Fletcher et al.
138 McLain vs Sale et al.
139 Johnson vs Smith.
141 Robinson vs Nichols, adm'r.
142 Mitchell vs Hester et al.
143 Pope vs Tucker.
144 Wiley vs Fowlkes, adm'x.
145 Smith vs Howse.
147 Stockton vs Prewit, adm'r.
148 Rambaut vs Morgan.
149 Scott vs Montgomery.
151 Williams vs Jones et al.
152 Burch vs Healy
153 Simpson, Hays & Co vs Memphis and Little Rock railroad company.
154 Morgan vs Gilmore.
155 Barnes, adm'r, vs Park.
156 Foote, Cary & Co vs Perry.
157 Schwood vs Hunt et al.
158 Milam vs Jackson, Howell & Co.
159 French et al vs O'Neal, jr.
160 Howell, adm'r, vs Jackson et al.
161 Other Peters vs Smith et al.
162 Park, McCurdy & Co vs Githner et al.
163 Parran vs Smith.
164 Seaforce vs Coleman & Co, et al.
165 Claybrook vs Wickersham et al.
166 Meyer & Co vs Ater.
167 Central Insurance company vs Baird.
169 Haley vs Carroll et al.
170 Hempshire vs Leath.
171 Newby, heir, etc., vs Burnett et al sur part.
172 Cogswell vs Mumford.
173 O'Conner vs Memphis and Ohio railroad.
174 Healy vs Llath et al.
175 Bond vs White.
176 James Admx vs Griffing.
177 City Insurance company of Con vs Williams et al.
178 Delaware Mutual Insurance company vs Williams et al.
179 Caldwell vs Coleman & Co.
180 Greenlaw et al vs Henderson.
181 Petitt, trustee, vs McKnight.
182 Hamilton vs Mitchell et al.
183 Hamilton vs Park.
184 Marshall vs Hinchie et al.
185 Bond vs Bond.
186 Merr.ca sur part vs Pante.
187 Heirs of Johnson vs Morgan et al.
188 Templeton vs Dougherty et al.
189 James, admr nistratrix, vs Phelon et al.
190 McKinney & Co vs Street et al and Mayor and Aldermen of Memphis.
191 Sullivan vs Reynolds.
192 Copeland, Edmonds & Co vs Wintersmith et al.
193 James vs Raynes.
194 Edmonds vs Connell.
195 Litthnor & co vs Stillman & Co.
196 Hull & Dorian vs Memphis & R railroad Co.
197 Anson Co, M and M Co, and Syracuse Coal Co vs steamer J H Dickey and owners.
198 Hoffmeister, administrator, vs Padgel.
199 Burnet et al vs Newby.
200 Same vs same.
201 Same vs Montgomery.
202 Williams vs Johnson.
203 Erskine vs Champagne et al.
204 Morgan et al, heirs of Ball, deceased, vs Tate et al.
205 Burnett, executor, vs Ayres.
206 Wills et al vs Farris et al.
207 Doyle vs Breathet et al.
208 Forter, (ex—) vs Oliver.
209 Jones et al vs Hurst.
210 Gaither, sur part, vs Bartlett.
211 Bryan Bros vs Yoke et al.
212 Robinson vs Nichols, adm'r.
213 Mississippi Central Railroad Company vs Normant.
214 Morgan et al, heirs, etc., vs Beard et al.
216 Morgan vs Yehling.
217 Memphis Overton Hotel Company vs Banion, adm'r.
218 Same vs Barrigan, adm'x.
219 Same vs Beckfield, adm's.
220 Jones, Brown & Co., vs Pickens.
221 Griffith, Hyatt & Co., vs Buehl & Co.
223 Kirtland vs Pearson et al.
224 Pope, ex'r, et vir vs Stephens.
225 Garrison et al vs Coleman & Co.
226 Farrow vs Burch.
227 Hathaway vs Carr et al.
228 Eagle Insurance Company vs Williamson et al.
229 Hillman Bros. vs Grant.
230 Johnson vs Pope.

MUNICIPAL COURT.—Stands adjourned until Monday next. Yesterday—The calendar set for that day was called through, and disposed of in the usual manner.

Hats Renovated at 362 Second street,
au4 1m

A RUNAWAY.—A horse attached to a buggy, which contained a gentleman and lady, ran down Second street last night about ten o'clock. In turning the corner of Second to go down Union street, both parties were thrown out, the lady having her shoulder dislocated and the gentleman being severely bruised. Capt. H. A. Louis, who was standing near by, caught the horse, when the lady was conveyed to her residence and medical attendance speedily procured. Fractious horses should not be driven on the pavement after dark. They have been so long used to muddy streets that it is hard work to hold them in when travelling on a good one.

INQUESTS.—The county coroner, W. B. Cotton, Esq., was called upon yesterday to hold two inquests, the first on the body of a white man named Wm. Dunlap, who died suddenly. The jury, on investigation, found that the deceased came to his death from natural causes, being seriously afflicted with hemorrhage of the lungs. The second case was that of a negro in Fort Pickering, known as Ned Ross, who died from want and exposure. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. An order was given by the coroner for the burial of both bodies.

EDUCATIONAL.—By reference to our new advertisement columns this morning, it will be seen that the Young Ladies' collegiate institute will resume its exercises on the second Monday in September. The terms are moderate, and the faculty too well known to require commendation from us. The location is healthy and well situated. Forrest Hill is known to be one of the most eligible in the country.

GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH AND COTTON EXPRESS.—The agent of the above line, Enoch Taylor, Esq., informs us that a number of new cars, built expressly for their business, have been placed upon the line of the Memphis and Louisville railroad, and he is prepared to sign bills of lading forthwith for such consignments as may be offered. The line is perfectly responsible, and in every way reliable.

INCREASE LIGHT.—An order was issued some days since by the city authorities to have the gas lamps cleaned. An attempt has been made to brighten the glasses, but it has not been, so far, a success. Alderman Holst, (the chairman of the gas company), should see to it at once.

EXCURSION TO LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. In order to afford our citizens the opportunity of visiting Lookout Mountain, the Memphis and Charleston railroad will issue excursion tickets, commencing September 7th, from Memphis and all stations on the railroad, to Chattanooga and return, for fare one way. Tickets good during the month of September, allowing the excursionists to lay over at any point on the line, and to return within that period. Fare from Memphis to Chattanooga and return, $17; omnibus fare from Chattanooga to the top of the Mountain and return, $2. The grand gathering of parties from Nashville, Knoxville, Atlanta, etc., will be on the top of Lookout Mountain on the 11th and 12th of September, and the train from Memphis for that occasion will leave here at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 10th.

What Cheer!—The friends of Dale, Morrison & Co. are invited to attend a Grand Opening Supper to-night at 10 p.m. at the "What Cheer Saloon," corner of Madisou and Second street.

Professor Sabatsky begs thus to inform his patrons and the public that he will receive Pupils in Music—Instrumental and Vocal—from Monday next, the 2d of September. Orders left at Mr. F. Katzenbach's or L. Goepel's Music stores, will receive prompt attention.

Beauty Needs Protection.—The ladies prefer the delicate Hesperian Balm, its imparts a delightful beauty to the complexion, prevents and cures chaps, tan, sunburn, etc., and makes the skin beautifully fair and smooth.

Georgia State Lottery, for the benefit of the Masonic Orphans' Home. Combination Class No. 88. The following were the drawn numbers, August 29, 1867:

76-39—5—6—75—31—34—78-65-2-22-70-40

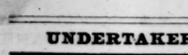
FAY & CHANDLER,
General Agents, No. 287 Main street, Memphis.

"While there is Life there is Hope!" Some of the most dreadful and stubborn diseases of the Lungs ever known, have been prom

UNDERTAKERS.

J. FLAHERTY
C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE
FLAHERTY & WESCHE,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
FURNITURE.

MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,



General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,

UNDERTAKER,
—DEALER IN—
METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,
And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds,
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.
☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. McCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.
McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS

GENERAL
UNDERTAKERS
—AND—
EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,
No. 317 Second Street,
Near Monroe,
Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my2d

W. R. SMITH,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
METALIC BURIAL CASES AND CASKETS,
No. 70 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

UNDERTAKERS in the cities and towns contiguous to Memphis will always find at this establishment all styles of articles in this line, in as great variety as can be found in the city, and

AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
mh6 tf

CONFECTIONERIES.

NEW ICE CREAM SALOON.

THE UNDERSIGNED TAKE PLEASURE in informing the public, and particularly the Ladies, that their Spacious and Magnificent Saloon (the largest and finest in the city), is NOW OPEN, and they will furnish

ICE CREAM,
SODA WATERS,
SHERBERT,
CONFECTIONERIES,
PASTRIES,

And all the VARIOUS LUXURIES and DELICACIES of the SEASON, and shall use no pains to make our establishment the most delightful resort in the city.

We shall continue to

MANUFACTURE PURE CANDIES,

in all their variety—furnished fresh, daily, to the City or Country Trade, in any desirable quantity, at Low Rates.

Wedding Cakes, Pyramids, Vases,

and all descriptions of PASTRIES made to order, by older and skilled Confectioners.

L. ROCCO & CO.,
290 and 292 Second Street.
Corner of Madison.

SPECHT'S CONFECTIONARY REOPENED!

Confectionary in Every Variety,

And all of the best quality, constantly on hand and for sale at prices to suit the times.

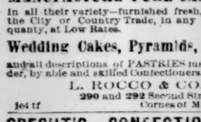
A LARGE LOT OF TOYS.

WINES AND CHAMPAGNES
Of superior vintage.

WEDDINGS AND PARTIES
Supplied with every requisite, on short notice, as heretofore.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,



TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Under Greenlaw Opera House,
345 Second street,
my26
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency.
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in Segars, Tobacco, Pipes, and the largest and best Smokers' Articles in the South, Corner Second and Jefferson streets, Jefferson Block, Memphis, Tenn.

MILLS, LUMBER, ETC.

GAYOSO PLANING MILL
—AND—
LUMBER YARD,
No. 212 Adams Street,
East of Bayou Gayoso, Memphis, Tenn.,
Russell, Grove & Co., Proprietors.

HAVE always on hand and for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, for CASH, every

Variety of Builders' Material,

consisting in Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding, Dressed and Undressed, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding, Lattice and Mantel, and Framing Lumber of all kinds, Shingles, Lathes, etc., etc.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
jy11

LUMBER,
Shingles,
Doors,
Sash,
Blinds,
CHEAPER than HAVE BEEN SOLD
IN THIS PLACE BEFORE.
W. T. SWAYWICK & CO.
(Successors to Thos. J. Rice),
ADAMS STREET,
Between Front and Levee.
jy7

The Memphis Brass & String Band,

PROF ANDREW SMITH, Leader, will furnish Music for Processions, Picnics, Excursions, Tournaments, Private Parties etc. Orders left at 365 Main street, at Jefferson street and at Prof. I. W. Smith's, opposite North Memphis Market, west side, will receive prompt attention.
au6 1m

GEO. W CHEEK & CO., JAMES A. WIGGS.
WIGGS, CHEEK & CO.,
SAW MILL.

HAVING erected a Saw Mill on the
MEMPHIS COTTON MILLS PROPERTY,
Near mouth of Wolf River, we are now prepared to furnish all descriptions of
FRAMING LUMBER.
We have, also,
Dressed Flooring of Best Yellow Pine
Corner of Main and Main Street, in store of W. B. Eaton & Co.'s Mill.

LOTTERIES.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of
"The Masonic Orphans' Home."
W. W. BOYD, Deputy Grand Master,
Principal Manager.

ESTABLISHED by Act of Legislature of Georgia, passed Dec. 15, 1866. The whole profits devoted to the

Relief of the Widows and Orphans.

Single Number Scheme, or Royal Havana,
DRAWN MONTHLY.
Prizes Payable Without Discount.
Combination or Three Number Scheme.
DRAWN DAILY.
Prizes, $5000 to $1 00.
Single Tickets, $1 00. Packages, $25 00.
Discount on Prizes 15 per cent.

SUPPLEMENTARY SCHEME.
Drawn Daily.
Numbers Selected by Purchaser. Prizes, according to amount, paid.
No Discount on Prizes.
☞ All Prizes Cashed at this Office.
FAY & CHANDLER,
287 Main street, 18 Jefferson street,
Key Box 256 P. O., General Agents,
Memphis, Tennessee.

N. B.—The public are respectfu ly invited to call on the General Agents for Tennessee at their offices as above, where they will receive full particulars respecting this noble charity.

SECOND DRAWING
—OF THE—
Southern Asylum
LAND COMPANY,
TO TAKE PLACE AT
HERNANDO, MISS.,
AUGUST, 1867.

THE First Drawing, which took place at Hernando, Miss., on the 15th inst., was attended with much interest. It is remembered that but a few weeks elapsed from the inception of the enterprise to the event. $17,500 worth of tickets having been sold, a like amount of property was drawn for, under the supervision of gentlemen selected by the ticket holders present, the utmost harmony and good feeling pervaded those present, and, as will appear by the subjoined certificate of the Managers, the affair was conducted to a result in a most gratifying and satisfactory manner.

HERNANDO, MISS., June 18, 1867.

We hereby certify that the above report of the First Drawing of the Southern Asylum is correct, and that the drawing were conducted in a spirit of fairness and justness unsurpassed by any drawing of which we have ever witnessed. The managers of the Company have placed the tickets and wheels under our sole management and control.

Signed: J. R. MORGAN,
ROBERT TEMPLE,
A. J. SCHUYLER,
W. W. CLIFTON,
J. MAHEVEY,
JOHN AINSLIE,
Committee.
J. M. HALL, Clerk.

The Prizes drawn on this occasion numbered Forty-seven, and consisted to in the vicinity of Memphis, Tenn., Corinth, Miss., and Hernando, Miss., deeds to which have been made to the lucky tickes-holders. For this, the Second Drawing, however, we are able to offer our patrons a list of prizes of five times the amount interest th-iseives in our scheme. From a lengthy list of property, much of which has been advertised to the public, we select the following:

OUR LIST OF PRIZES.

The First and Capital Prize.

Col. M. C. Galloway's valuable residence, corner of Court and Third street, Memphis, one block only from the center of the city, and in the most desirable locality for residence. Sale and County office. Lot 57½ feet front by 83½ deep. Valued at $20,000.

Second Prize.

A cottage residence of ten rooms, with lot 80x200 feet, situated on Poplar, Ill., only three-quar ers of a mile from the heart of the city, and within one b ock of the street railroad intending over all parts of the city. Valued at $5000.

Third Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet; very available for residence and desirably located. Values at $800.

Fourth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above property, 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Fifth Prize.

One residence lot adjoining above, also 25x100 feet. Valued at $800.

Sixth Prize.

A most valuable manufacturing site with a perpetual fall of 37 feet of water, situated in Winston county, Mississ ppi, with 160 acres of land. Valued at $10,000.

Seventh Prize.

The Franklin Female Institute, at Holly Springs, Miss.; a handsome and well constructed brick building, delightfully located. This is very desirable property. Valued at $8000.

Eighth Prize:

Lot No. 5, in Hays' subdivision, Memphis; size 132x192 feet. A beautiful building lot. Valued at $3,000.

Ninth Prize:

75½ acres of woodland near Raleigh, Shelby county, Tennessee, distant from Memphis nine miles. This is very desirable, and an excellent prize. Valued at $2,000.

Tenth Prize:

Cottage Residence, 5 rooms; lot 130x170 feet on Bowland avenue, near Memphis and Charleston railroad, near corporation line. Valued at $8000.

Tickets $5 each. May be had of, or ordered through, any of the Company's agents, at the Central Agency, Memphis, Tenn., or of Col. Jas. Stirling, Memphis, Tenn.

Stockholders, Directors and Officers of the Company are prohibited from purchasing or holding tickets in any of he drawings. The Company is simply the media for the purchase and sale of real estate between property holders and the general public.
je25 1m

ELSONS'
MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE!

The Balance of our Stock Must be Sold
REGARDLESS OF COST!

AUCTION PRICES NOW HERE!

WE MUST HAVE ROOM FOR OUR FALL Stock, and to effect that purp se we will continue our GREAT CLEARING SALE for

TWO WEEKS LONGER ONLY.

Rather than carry our Spring and Summer Goods over to next season, we prefer selling them to you when at a REDUCED PRICE.

We will guarantee our goods to be Lower in Price than ever before offered in this city.

Look at our Prices and Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember for TWO WEEKS ONLY we offer:

Calico, fast color, 12½, 14 and 15 cents per yard.
Bleached Domestics, 10 cents per yard.
Brown Domestics, 10 cents per yard.
Check Muslins, 20 to 25 cents per yard.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 75 cents per dozen.
Colored Handkerchiefs, $1 25 per pair.
Ladies' Hose, 10 cents per pair.
Gents' half hose, 15 cents per pair.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair.
Children's Hose, 10 cents per pair upwards.
Embroideries, Trimmings, Buttons, Laces, etc., at HALF PRICE.

Our Entire Stock is Bound to be Sold,
Regardless of Cost.

Gents' White Shirts, from $1 25 to $2 50 each.
Gents' Fulled Bosom Shirts from $2 to $2 50 each
Gents' Linen Coats from $3 to $5 each.
Gents' Linen Pants from $2 to $4 per pair.
Gents' Linen Vests from 75 cents to $1 25 each.
Gents' Fine Kossuth-made Calf Boots from $5 50 to $8 per pair, actually less than they can be made for.
Boys' Boots from $1 10 to $2 50 per pair.
Plus, Thread, Hooks and Eyes, Needles Buttons, and a great many other useful and ornamental articles on our

CHEAP TABLES,
AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

☞ Remember! Our Stock is bound to be sold, and if you want bargains give us a call.

ELSON BROS.,
287 Main Street.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Trust Deed executed to me on the 11th day of July, 1867, by A. S. Myers and now on file in the Register's office of Shelby county, Tennessee, in Book No. 25, page 267, for the purpose of securing the payment of the several notes therein mentioned, I will, on

Monday, the 2d day of September, 1867,

on the premises in the city of Memphis, county of Shelby, State of Tennessee, expose to public sale and proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described real estate, to-wit: Eight Two-story Brick Store Houses, situated on the northwest corner of second and Jefferson streets in the city of Memphis, Tennessee, upon lot No. 246, running one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet on Second street; thence westwardly one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet on Jefferson street; the land upon which the two-story brick dwelling now occupied by the same leased by John M. Keys, of Nashville, Tennessee, to J. Norton et al for a term of ten years from May 1, 1866, and by Norton et al transferred to C. Boyd & Co., and by C. Boyd & Co. to Isaacs, and by Isaacs to said A. S. Myers. Said premises are bounded on the north by the line running at right angles with Second street, the whole length of the lot to the alley, a distance of one hundred and forty-eight and a half feet, and run back on said leased land a distance lengthright feet, at the same time all the other improvements upon said leased tract or parcel of land.

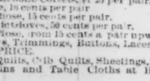
The title to said property is believed to be good, but I will sell and convey only as Trustee.

Equity of redemption waived.

A. S. Myers, the grantor in this deed, has by his agreement of this date, waived the publication of the above notice, as required by the terms of said deed, and consents to the sale being made as above.

Witness my hand this 4th day of August, 1867.
WM. C. FOLKES, Trustee.
H. Van Brocklin, Auctioneer. au27 td

F. Glassick & Co.,



IMPORTERS, Manufacturers and Dealers in Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Gun Material for Gunsmith's use, Gun Implements, Sporting Apparatus, Fishing Tackle, etc., No. 260 Main street, under Odd Fellows' Hall, Memphis, Tenn.
Repairing done and warranted.
my8 3m

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

For the Memphis Appeal.]
VIRGINIA! MY NATIVE STATE!
BY JOHN R. BRASLEY, ESQ.

Virginia! My native State!
Though yet Glory brightest star
That shed its light upon this land
In the dark'd colonial war.
Thy noble sons and daught rs fair
Then loved and honored thee,
And when thy council did declare
Virginia must be free!

With head erect, and flashing eye
Th y met King George's wrath,
And with naked s, lofty mien,
They trod in honor's path.
'Twas for a glorious principle
They fought for many years:
And though the land was drenched in blood,
In sorrow and in tears—

Yet they came out victorious,
Triumphant in the right,
And History will preserve their deeds
And keep their laurels bright.
Virginia! those were your sons,
So gallant, true and brave,
Who speak to us in thunder-tones
Though slumbering in the grave,

And urge us, in her hour of need,
By Freedom's sacr d stand,
"Fight for the green graves of our sires,
God, and our native land!"
To falter not, though foes appear
Like myriad seas on high,
But for our native State to live—
our native State to die!

Th ne we've struggled once in vain—
our armies were o'erthrown,
And thousands of thy sons were slain,
Thy cause to master to mourn.
Yet, never have we loved thee more
Than in this gloomy hour,
When all thy cherished rights are gone,
And clouds around thee lower.

We'll strugg e on—and ever on—
Contented never be,
Till we have made thee, what thou wast:
MAJESTIC, PROUD AND FREE!
Raised aloft thy glorious motto,
The emblem of the brave,
Which thrills with joy the freeman's heart
But tortures not the slave.

MEMPHIS, TENN., July, 1867.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE APPEAL.
WALL HILL, MARSHALL COUNTY, MISS., August 26, 1867.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

Gentlemen: Thinking that you, perhaps, would not object to a little news from this portion of the Mississippi state, I send you the following account of a public address delivered here on last Saturday, August 17th, to the colored citizens of African descent, by the Hon. Capt. Gill, general freedmen's bureau officer for this district. It is remembered at a place in your next weekly issue and oblige citizens of this vicinity:

On Saturday last, August 17th, a crowd of negroes, numbering about one hundred, assembled here at this place, for the purpose of having a public explanation on the laws of liberty, from their glorious champion, Capt. Gill. At about two o'clock p.m., Capt. Gill mounted on a member of the long eared tribe, made his appearance, and at once demounted. Throwing an offhanded, contemptuous glance at the congregated whites, he declined their company, and forthwith mixed with more becoming subjects of American society, his companions and fellow-citizens of sable hue. After eating a slice of watermelon with them, he proceeded to A. & W's. store to procure a box or board for the purpose of erecting a stand, from which he could spout forth his eloquent harangue. E. & W. refusing to furnish the stand, he came to R. & M.'s store with the same request, but here was refused likewise. Nothing daunting, he returned to his colored associates, and taking his stand flat-footed on old mother earth, invited both black and white to come, listen and be benefited by the gospel of the union republican party, which he was now ready to let fly at his audience like a thousand of brick. Having given permission to the audience to ask any questions, giving the promise to answer one and all to the best of his ability, he commenced his speech by congratulating his hearers, black and white, that they were citizens of such a glorious government as the United States of America. Then, by a powerful, striking attitude, showing us how proud he was of his own citizenship, he, by a repetition of one and the same song, tried to impress his hearers of the power and the willingness of said glorious United States to protect even the smallest, blackest, most insignificant citizen of the best government in the world ever saw. He then made a flying leap, leaving his white hearers in the background and addressing himself altogether to his colored brethren, stating to them that, although they had been called free for the last two years, they, as yet, never had been free, and never would be until they had a voice in the affairs of the nation; not until they could make themselves heard, by electing men of their own, to frame laws and execute them. He furthermore tried to prove to these ignorant negroes that southern men, conservatives and democrats, were not their friends; that their only true friends were in the party that gave them their freedom—and this party was the union-radical party. Therefore, he advised—yes, urged—them not to listen to their old masters and friends, but to join the union republican clubs which he was organizing all over the county, and vote for the men that this party would bring out; repeating most emphatically that they might as well vote against their God, than vote against the union republican party.

But I will not further disgust your readers with an account of a speech that was totally void of reason, gentlemanly spirit and any connection whatever. Suffice it, to state that it was a dirty, low, yankee harangue, such as Gill, and Gill only, could spout forth. He was repelled in by several citizens of this vicinity, and as Capt. Gill proved himself to be but badly informed as to history, government affairs and the constitution of the United States, it was no trouble at all to upset all of his arguments and make him lose every point, which he seemed in besides of having established in the minds of his colored hearers. His union republican club at this point was a complete failure, as he could not procure members enough to justify organization. He, in fact, admitted that he was now under orders and in the pay of a union congressional committee of the north, and that he was brought out by the union republican party as a candidate for the convention of this county. He led our little town acknowledging him to be beat and if he will only do as the favor of keeping away from Wall Hill that mean, ugly, yankee countenance, slunk to his unsightly figure, which by the Creator was never intended to come among white men, the citizens of Wall Hill and vicinity will be under obligations to Capt. Gill, who they hope and pray will be appreciated and denounced by all good citizens of Marshall county.

BUCKSKIN

STATE ITEMS.

—His excellency, William G. Brownlow, by the wrath of the Almighty and the negro vote, governor, etc., is busily engaged in appointing peace officers.

—The *Union and Dispatch* of the 26th says: "The completion of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad to the Mississippi river has already given a new impulse to trade from the counties lying between the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers. At a private boarding house on Church street, a few days since, there were seventeen merchants and traders from that part of the state, who were here for the purpose of purchasing supplies. These persons formerly went to Memphis or to St. Louis and Louisville. If our merchants will only cultivate that field they will find that it will yield them a rich harvest.

—At Nashville the sporting fraternity are experiencing hard times at the hands of the magistrates. Not only are they fined, but some are imprisoned in the common jail for periods ranging from thirty days upward. One was committed Wednesday, and another escaped by appealing to the supreme court.

—The Col. Hull, Lusty and Hare imbroglio, continues to occupy a good deal of space in the Nashville paper, but, so far as practical, good is likely to result. We think it is descriptive of the case to call it, simply, "much ado about nothing." The alleged delinquent is a Brownlow partizan and appointee, and, therefore, however well grounded the charges against him may be, there is little prospect of either a trial or punishment in case of conviction.

—The *Free Press* of the 28th learns that there is a movement on foot to establish a library and reading room in Knoxville, and also to secure the delivery of free lectures on scientific subjects by competent professors and others of scholastic attainments.

—The *Press and Times* says several tons of condemned car wheels were sold in Nashville a few days since, to the agent of a northern factory, at forty dollars per ton.

—The Catholics of Nashville contemplate erecting a new and elegant cathedral on the corner of Broad and Spruce streets.

—The receiver for the Memphis and Ohio railroad, recently appointed by Brownlow, is said to be the father-in-law to Col. Irin Brownlow, a circumstance which, doubtless, had its weight in convincing his excellency of the necessity for such action in regard to that corporation.

—The McMinnville *Enterprize* says: We understand an attempt was made on Saturday last, by some rebels, to prevent Rev. P. A. Parson, of the Methodist Episcopal church, from preaching in a church in De Kalb county. Three men appeared armed but before the minister arrived the horse of the ringleader took sick, and requiring attention, they left before he appeared. The horse died and the preacher held forth.

GEORGIA ITEM.

—A woman from Cherokee county, gave birth to a child in Atlanta, on Friday night last, and then cut its throat from ear to ear. The people who were with her before it was discovered, but left town, have been arrested as accomplices, and she would have been, if her condition had not been such as to render removal impossible. The matter is to be properly investigated.

—Gerrit Smith confesses that he gave John Brown money to assist in running off slaves; but he avers that he gave him none whatever to assist in the invasion at Harper's Ferry.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, August 29, 1867.

The even tenor of our financial affairs flow on without a ripple of any kind to mark their motion. Our business houses having weathered the dull season will, it is hoped, be able soon to see their way clear to fair seas and pleasant weather. There has been but one house for some time back which has had to succumb to outside pressure. The one alluded to is a branch of a Chicago house, the generous city, and was attached on Saturday last for proceeds of a consignment which was sent from Evansville and reshipped here to New Orleans, and for which the house had received a return, but were not in a hurry to render an account sales to the original shipper. The stock and fixtures were replevined, we learn, and the house continues business.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 41¼, and at 11 a.m. had declined to 41⅛, and again rallied to the opening rate at noon. The closing figure will be found in our telegraphic columns. In this market dealers bought all presented, but still a small amount, at 40 to 41c.

The day's transactions in silver would not create a panic in the eastern coin market, were it all thrown upon the market in a lump. In fact, even $10 to $50 lots of silver are rarely seen, but would realise 30 to 32c for shipment.

Exchange is becoming easier and is offered more freely than for some weeks. Among bankers ¼ premium is the ruling rate for eastern, but to customers and outsiders the rates continue at ¼ to ½—mostly the easier figure.

City scrip is firm and exhibits some upward tendency. Dealers buy at 55 to 55½c and sell at 57c.

County warrants are dull at 65c buying. No sale reported over the counter.

Forty-six shares of Memphis and Charleston railroad stock were taken by a broker at 58c. There is nothing doing in other stocks or bonds.

S. H. TOBEY, President. ED. C. KIRK, Cashier.
MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION
DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants Police, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.
No 16 Jefferson Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tennessee	40
" W. Tenn	40
" Chattanooga	40
" Middle Tennessee	50
City Bank	60
Merchants' Bank	85
Union Bank	50
Ocoee "	19
Planters' "	40
Bank of Commerce	50
Shelbyville "	80
Southern "	50
Traders' "	95
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	45
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	12
Eastern Bank	41
Northern "	40
Central "	5
Southern "	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	22
" Charlotte	20
" Commerce	12
" Commercy	12
" Fayetteville	40
" Lexington	10
" N. Carolina	40
" Raleigh	10
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	18
" Yadkin	10
Commercial Bank	18
Merchants' Bank	20
Merchants' Bank	20
Miners & Planters' Bk	27
State Bank	10
10 acres, war 1862	5 50
" " 1863	5 50
" " 1864	5 50
" " 1865	5 50
" new	5 50
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & O. R. R. coupons	75
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	70
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. bonds	70
" " coupons	70
Memph's City Bonds	65
" " coupons	65

Georgia.	Buying Rate
Augusta & R. Co.	50
Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	50
" Commerce	4
" Fulton	40
" Kyle State	50
" Middle Ga	80
" Savannah	50
" State of Ga	12
Central R. R. & B'k Co	95
City & C. of Augusta	25
Farm's & Mech's	6
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Marine Bank	40
Mech's & Farm's B'k	5
Planters' Bank	15
Union Bank	4
Mechanic's Bank	2
Bank of Fort Valley	40
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	25
" Charleston	50
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	12
" Hamburg	20
" Newberry	30
" Soth Carolina	8
" State, old issue	5
" State, new	6
Commercial Bank	6
Exchange Bank	10
Farm's & Exchange	1
Merchants' Bank	10
People's Bank	40
Planter's "	6
Planter's & Mech's B'k	16
South W. R. R.	22
State Bank	50
Union "	60

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterl.
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 5 50 francs for $1 00.
GERMANY.
Bremen R'ds for 1 gold thaler.
Berlin, 21 6c for 1 Prus th'r.
Frankfort, 69½c for 1 guilder.
Sweden, 26½c for one rixdollar.

The cotton market is in much the same condition as yesterday with fewer buyers, however, and prices weaker. Sales for the day were very small and were made on a basis of 24 to 25c for middling. Receipts for the day, 59 bales. No shipments.

The general markets were quiet to-day. Rain is needed to lay the dust and moisten the earth, which we learn is in many places throughout the interior very much parched. Stocks of goods in this city are suffering from the dry weather, and breaking down of the only poor, excuse for waterworks which we enjoy. The sprinkling carts have not been at work for some days in consequence of this derangement, and without an early rain our streets will soon be in a dreadful condition. There is nothing doing in corn which is in light supply and held at $1 10 to $1 15 from store. Oats are declining with a fair supply and considering the demand. 60 to 65c are the selling figures. Meal is scarce and higher. Selling at $5 50 from levee and $6 from store. Bran is dull at $16 to $18. Hay is in large supply and is very slow of sale at $22 for timothy. Potatoes are not plentiful; selling at $3 75 to $4 50. Onions, scarce $4 to $5. Apples are in light supply and held at $2 to $4, as to condition. Choice butter, 25 to 28c; common, 15 to 20c. Chickens, are scarce —young, $5 to $6; old, $6 75 to $7. Coffee, rio, 25 to 27½c. Eggs scarce at 24 to 28c. Flour, dull, fine, $6 50 to $7; X, $9 to $10; XX, $10 50 to $11; XXX, $12 50 to $13; fancy brands, $13 50 to $14. Lard in tierces, 13 to 13½c; kegs, 14 to 15c. Mess pork, $25 75 to $26 25; mess beef, $16 50; clear sides, 17½ to 18c; shoulders, 13½ to 14c; canvassed hams, 18 to 20c; sugar cured, 21 to 23c. Salt, $3 25 per bbl. Sugar, 17 to 20c for crushed and clarified; 14 to 15c for brown. Western Reserve cheese, 14 to 16c; factory, 15 to 16c. Whisky, common, $1 65 to $2.

The value of tre cotton exported during the year ending June 30th was $202,807,910.

Forty-three bales of new cotton were received in Mobile Monday.

A New York exchange says:

A very fair business is doing in dry goods, and it is likely to be greatly increased. Shipments to the south are much larger than those of last year, and greatly exceeds the anticipations indulged in during the summer. The spring trade with the northwestern states is very light, for the reason that money could not then be raised on the coming cotton crop. The yield in this respect bids fair to be so abundant, however, that less difficulty is experienced in procuring advances, and southern dry goods merchants are arriving here in greater numbers than during any season since the close of the war. The salesmen, or "drummers," as they are usually called, who secure the southern trade for the large houses on this city, have fully canvassed the cotton states and southwestern states, and have, to a very great extent, succeeded in rebuilding the trade destroyed by the war. Prices of goods are generally firm; but the anticipated increased demand will probably result in a slight advance. A great deal of goods is being shipped southward; but the larger call is for a commoner class of goods. Serviceable wearing stuffs are being readily disposed of. Calicoes and heavy cottons are especially in demand. The shipments to the west are generally of higher priced materials, and the demand for these is gradually increasing. Silks, satins and other imported goods are selling in quantities, though the call for them is by no means so great as it was during the war. Woolens very generally command fair prices, and an increased demand for them is perceptible. The change in the prices of these is less than that which occurred between the ruling rates of the fall of 1866 and the spring of this year. Sales of all kinds of dry goods are now effected, however, less promptly than they were last year. Buyers take more time, apparently, in selecting stocks, and in many instances ask for more time in which to make payments. In many lines of goods there has been a decline in values that offers inducements to country buyers. This decline particularly distinguishes cottons, which within the past few week have declined five per cent. Nearly all the many portions of the eastern and middle states the stocks on hand from last year are heavier than usual, so that a full revival of trade cannot be counted on before October shall have fairly set in. Taken altogether, the jobbing trade in this market expect that by the middle of September they will be doing a driving trade.

Wagon and Carriage Material.
Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00@$15 00
Buggy wheels, sarven's patent	25 25
Wagon wheels	18 00
Dayton " perset	16 00
Wagon hubs, do	4 00
Buggy spokes, do	5 00
Wagon spokes, do	5 00
Dent fellows, do	3 75
Buggy fellows, do	3 75
Buggy shafts, per pair	3 00
Buggy poles, each	90
Wagon tongues and X Yokes, do	2 00
Plow handles, per dozen	2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 00@17 50

The Balance of our Stock Must be Sold REGARDLESS OF COST! ELSONS' MAMMOTH CHEAP STORE! AUCTION PRICES NOW HERE! WE MUST HAVE ROOM FOR OUR FALL Stock, and to effect that purp se we will continue our GREAT CLEARING SALE for TWO WEEKS LONGER ONLY. Rather than carry our Spring and Summer Goods over to next season, we prefer selling them to you when at a REDUCED PRICE. We will guarantee our goods to be Lower in Price than ever before offered in this city. Look at our Prices and Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Remember for TWO WEEKS ONLY we offer: Calico, fast color, 12½, 14 and 15 cents per yard. Bleached Domestics, 10 cents per yard. Brown Domestics, 10 cents per yard. Check Muslins, 20 to 25 cents per yard. Linen Handkerchiefs, 75 cents per dozen. Colored Handkerchiefs, $1 25 per pair. Ladies' Hose, 10 cents per pair. Gents' half hose, 15 cents per pair. Ladies' Kid Gloves, 50 cents per pair. Children's Hose, 10 cents per pair upwards. Embroideries, Trimmings, Buttons, Laces, etc., at HALF PRICE. Our Entire Stock is Bound to be Sold, Regardless of Cost. Gents' White Shirts, from $1 25 to $2 50 each. Gents' Fulled Bosom Shirts from $2 to $2 50 each Gents' Linen Coats from $3 to $5 each. Gents' Linen Pants from $2 to $4 per pair. Gents' Linen Vests from 75 cents to $1 25 each. Gents' Fine Kossuth-made Calf Boots from $5 50 to $8 per pair, actually less than they can be made for. Boys' Boots from $1 10 to $2 50 per pair. Plus, Thread, Hooks and Eyes, Needles Buttons, and a great many other useful and ornamental articles on our CHEAP TABLES, AT LESS THAN HALF PRICE. ☞ Remember! Our Stock is bound to be sold, and if you want bargains give us a call. ELSON BROS., 287 Main Street.

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND RIVERS.

The weather, which indicated rain on Wednesday night, has cleared up without the long wished for shower. We learn, however, that rain fell ten miles west of here, and also in an eastern direction, but not very extensively. Dust holds high carnival on the landing. The Ohio river rose eight inches at Louisville, and was at a stand yesterday, with three feet six inches in the canal. The upper river continues to decline at all points. At this place the fall is going on at a rapid pace.

The Celeste reports the Arkansas still falling with thirty inches to the Rock and twenty inches to Fort Smith.

Arrivals.

Steamer Celeste, Arkansas river.

Departures.

Steamer Belle St. Louis, St. Louis.
" Minneola, Cincinnati.

☞ Boats in Port.

Celeste.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Business on the landing yesterday was quiet, with no new feature to relieve the dullness which prevailed, except the cotton in front of the Minneola—which steamer left with a very good low water trip.

Capt. John D. Elliott, of the Des Arc, left last evening by rail for Cairo. The next we hear of him will be on the roof of the his fine steamer.

The Celeste arrived yesterday morning from White river. She lays up for a few days to repair for the fall trade.

Capt. E. A. Levy, of the firm of Levy & Miller, steamboat agents, left last night on the cars for Louisville and Cincinnati. It was intimated to us that he intends to secure a gorilla and some other curiosities for the show on Front street, but we are inclined to think he went to see about his new wharfboat and some of his many business connections up the country.

The A. & M. S. co's. steamer Mississipi, will be in port, to leave to-day at 5 p. m., for New Orleans. Capt. William Thompson, her master, is one of the cleverest and most popular officers of the line, while Eckley and Brown, of the office, are competent and courteous gentlemen. We know the Mississippi to be one of the finest steamers afloat, and commend her to the traveling and Memphis friend, Henry Carnahan, is steward, and no one who knows him will entertain a doubt as to the fare provided for her passengers.

The City of Cairo, Bob Riley, master, and Capt. Mr. Wyly, chief clerk, will be in port, to leave for Cairo and St. Louis to-morrow.

The Olive Branch, Capt. Ike Jones, will pass up to-day at 5 p. m., for Cairo and St. Louis.

The H. M. Shreve is the regular St. Louis packet to-day. She leaves at 5 p. m. Capt. Carter commands.

The Starlight, fifteen days out from Cincinnati, had not arrived last evening when we left the landing. She will be in port, to leave for Louisville and Cincinnati on Saturday evening, without fail. Capt. Davidson is master.

The Rubicon will pass down for Vicksburg on to-morrow evening. Wm. Blake is master and Alf. Grissom, clerk.

By a dispatch to Larry Harmstad & Co. we learn that the fine, light draught and swift packet Ozark left Little Rock for this port on Tuesday last. She returns to the Rock on Tuesday next. Capt. Bill Knowland, her master, is well known here, and his packet is very popular on the Arkansas. She won the colors at the late fair in Little Rock. John Williams is clerk, and our friend Sam. Wood, of the Celeste, goes out as his assistant. Being light, swift, well officered and very comfortable, the Ozark will win, you bet.

The Lady Chance struck a snag above Yankton in the Missouri river, and sunk July 24th. She was loaded with Indian supplies which were badly damaged. She was soon raised, and proceeded on her journey.

The Princess has been bought at St. Louis for the Arkansas river trade, by Capt. Sam. Houston.

The Lizzie Gill is off the docks at St. Louis, and the Magenta has taken her place.

It will be seen by her card in another column that the J. S. McCune will enter the White river trade as an independent packet, on Thursday next. The McCune is light and fast, and during the low water will make quick trips. Capt. Duffer will command.

Since the 1st of January, 1867, there have been seventy-six steamboat accidents on the western and southern waters. Of these one was by grounding, nineteen by fire, six by explosion and fifty by sinking. Of the sunken boats, sixteen were raised and are now running; three of the exploded boats and one of the burnt were repaired, and are now engaged in their usual trafic, leaving a total loss of fifty-six steamers.

A lot of white and black roustabouts fell out in